FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 222 *17 November 1982*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

AFP Reports Warsaw Pact Summit Postponed AA 1
Maritime Meeting of Gdansk Convention States AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Polish Delegate Addresses CSCE Conference BB 1

ALBANIA

Additions to Hoxha Speech to Electors 10 Nov B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 11 Nov]

BULGARIA

Army Leaders' Condolence Message to Ustinov C 1
[NARODNA ARMIYA 13 Nov]
Additions to Condolence Message to USSR C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 Nov]
Local BCP Committee Discusses Zhivkov Works C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 Nov]
Contracts Signed With SFRY Foreign Trade Firms C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak-Led Delegation Begins Visit to Austria D 1
Arrives in Vienna 17 Nov D 1
Husak Interviewed 16 Nov D 1
Czechoslovak Officials Receive Foreign Visitors D 3
Strougal: Soviet Ambassador D 3
Havlin: SRV CP Official D 3
Haman: Angolan Party Official D 4
CPCZ Audit Commission Delegation Leaves for Poland D 4
Party Daily Criticizes Polish Primate Glemp D 4
[Minarik in Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Nov]
Federal Assembly Joint Session Convenes 10 Nov D 5
Foreign Policy Report D 7
[RUDE PRAVO 10 Nov]
Czech Housing Cooperative Union Views Shortages D 8
[RUDE PRAVO 15 Nov]
Briefs: Sugar Beet Procurement D 9

POLAND

Urban Press Conferences on Walesa, Solidarity G 1
Hedges on Walesa Release G 1
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 12 Nov]
Activity 'Lessening' G 3
Walesa, 13 Dec Sejm Session G 3
AFP: 16 Nov Press Conference G 4

LE FIGARO: Walesa to Follow 'Middle Course' G 5
[Paris 15 Nov]
ZYCIE WARSAWY Comments on National Accord [16 Nov] G 6
Council of State Discusses Inspectorate Reports G 6
Government Presidium Proceedings Reported G 7
Conference on Self-Government Continues in Warsaw G 7
Warsaw Voivodship Defense Committee Meets G 8
Sociopolitical Association's Press Conference G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Nov]
Press Conference Held on Agricultural Situation G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13/14 Nov]
Minister on Cause of Domestic Market Problems G 10
Statistical Office Releases Data for October G 10
Reagan Seen Attempting To Save Face G 11
Foreign Minister Holds Press Conference in Kuwait G 12
Makes Stop in Athens G 12

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Seen Off by Grishin in Moscow H 1
Party, State Leaders Pay Homage to Brezhnev H 1
Romanian Envoy's Talks in Israel 'Positive' [ANSA] H 2
Ceausescu Discusses Furniture Raw Material Cuts H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

SFRY, LCY Leaders Conclude Moscow Visit 16 Nov I 1
Meet With Andropov I 1
Depart for Belgrade I 1
Stambolic Welcomes Ethiopia's Mengistu 17 Nov I 1
Mojsov, Janzic Welcome Poland's Olszowski I 2
Mojsov Receives Canadian Ministry Official I 2
Colovic Views 'Thawing' in U.S.-USSR Relations I 2
FEC's Dragan Makes Economic Report to Assembly I 3
Trade Union Congress Opens in Belgrade 11 Nov I 10
Brezhnev Death Announced I 12
Reljic Reports 'Good Agricultural Production' I 12
Kosovo Presidency Views Fall Agricultural Work I 13
[BORBA 9 Nov]

AFP REPORTS WARSAW PACT SUMMIT POSTPONED

NC161643 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Prague, Nov 16 (AFP) -- The Warsaw Pact summit scheduled to take place here from December 7 to 9 has been postponed to an as yet unspecified date in January due to the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, informed sources said here today.

However, there was no indication here today that an as yet unannounced meeting of Warsaw Pact defense ministers, scheduled for November 23 and 24 in Prague, had been cancelled as well.

The summit was reportedly postponed during a meeting in Moscow between newly-elected Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov and party leaders from Eastern Europe after Mr Brezhnev's funeral.

The gathering, when it is held, will likely be Mr Andropov's first trip outside the Soviet Union as Communist Party general secretary. The summit had not been officially announced, as such sessions are usually made known just before they are to take place.

The summit, which constitutes the Political Committee of the pact, was last held in May, 1980 in Warsaw. An informal meeting of pact leaders took place last December in Moscow on the 75th birthday of Mr Brezhnev, although Polish Leader Wojciech Jaruzelski did not attend as his regime had just imposed martial law on the country.

The members of the Warsaw Pact are Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

MARITIME MEETING OF GDANSK CONVENTION STATES

LD122338 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov -- Representatives of Denmark, Finland, the GDR, the FRG, Poland, Sweden and the USSR, states-parties to the Gdansk Convention of 1973, held a conference here devoted to working out and adopting amendments to the convention. They were made necessary by the introduction, in late 1979, of national zones of exclusive fishing rights by the Baltic states.

The second question discussed at the conference was EEC's accession to the convention (EEC representatives attended the conference as observers). A motion to that effect was submitted by the FRG and Denmark which declared their readiness to transfer their duties and rights stemming from the convention onto EEC agencies.

The conference passed in the spirit of mutual understanding and striving of all participants to find solutions compatible with the fundamental interests of all sides.

The conference ended in agreeing on and signing of a protocol which contains joint proposals of amendments to the convention stemming from the agenda. The amendments will come into legal force after their ratification by the interested states.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE CONFERENCE

LD162218 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 16 Nov -- Taking the floor at the end of the Madrid CSCE review conference on Tuesday, Poland's delegate Wlodzimierz Konarski said that the Polish delegation had arrived in Madrid without intent to take part in the polemics on topics which were within the Polish authorities' discretion. "One should focus on the due tasks of the meeting and end it with the positive outcome. We cannot bypass the fact, however, that some of today's speeches were of a character of a clear interference in the Polish home affairs. These speeches were not based on the assessment of the facts but on the repetition of stereotypes," the speaker went on.

"The situation in Poland was and is the function of the internal development. It will not be changed by the inadmissible pressures by the U.S. Government and by a couple of other Western states. It will not be changed, either, by the policy of blackmail whose roots lie more in the period of cold war than in the era initiated by the Helsinki conference. In Polish matters, we will be guided by the vital interests of our nation and state," said the Polish delegate.

"The Tuesday speeches by the delegates of the United States, the FRG and by other NATO countries corroborate the dangerous tendency to take advantage of the Polish problems as an instrument of exacerbating the international situation and of influencing the public opinion in rapport with the interests of the U.S. Administration. Such a conduct is viewed by us as incompatible in an equal measure with the Final Act and with the interests of the states taking part in the Madrid meeting, that is states which are guided by the common goal of improving the East-West relations."

In conclusion, Poland's representative asked the session's chairman why the representative asked the session's chairman why the representatives of some states, among them the FRG, which seem to take so much interest in the situation in Poland, did not say even a single word criticizing the U.S. sanctions policy? After all they are fully aware, argued the Polish delegate, that these sanctions are a flagrant violation of the basic principles of the CSCE Final Act -- the principle of sovereign equality and respect for the rights stemming from sovereignty, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs and cooperation between states. The sanctions are breaking almost all provisions of that chapter [words indistinct] over this fact in silence deprives of [words indistinct] participants in the debate who have elected to overlook this matter.

"We want to believe that that policy, [words indistinct] contravenes the Final Act, will be supplanted by an approach marked by realism, good will and common sense. The sooner it comes the better," stated the Polish delegate.

ADDITIONS TO HOXHA SPEECH TO ELECTORS 10 NOV

The following additions and variations to the speech by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, at a meeting with electors of the Electoral Zone No. 210 in Tirana on 10 November entitled "Hoxha, Other Officials Meet Electors 10 Nov" and subtitled "Shehu Denounced as 'Traitor'," published in the 15 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on pages B 1-B 14, were taken from Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian of 11 November:

All subheads throughout the item are deleted;

Page B 3, insert between paragraphs two and three: "The people dreamed of living freely and independently in their own country, removing social exploitation and oppression, and overcoming the century-long backwardness. They demanded a general emancipation of Albanian society, liberation of all creative forces and a free development of talents and abilities suffocated by past regimes. They wished to rule in their own country and to be equal in relations with other nations.

"Under the party's leadership our people fully realized these aspirations. They are a vital reality, which we see, touch and live with each day. Socialist Albania is a completely free and independent state and country which is not obliged to anyone for anything. Tutelage and diktat, interventions and debts, from which not only many small states, suffer, but also large states, are alien and unacceptable to us. Never before has Albania had a stronger international position."

Page B 3, insert between paragraphs three and four: "Our people have been able to achieve these brilliant results and have continually advanced forward because they have relied totally on their own forces in economic development and other fields; because our party has creatively and loyally implemented the principles of Marxism-Leninism in all its activity. Marxism-Leninism has proved its revolutionizing and transforming force in Albania, when it is correctly and consistently implemented.

"Today, everyone in our country, big or small, sees for himself and feels in his heart the justice of our people's state and the indisputable superiority and vitality of our socialist social order.

"A completely new strong, modern and multi-branch industry was created and developed throughout the whole country, relying on our own natural and financial resources and with the toil, sweat and creative talent of our people.

"It is with just pride that we look at giants such as: the metallurgical combine, the single energy system with hydropower plants on the Drin River, oil wells and intensive oil processing plants, chemical plants, textile combines, dozens of mines, combines and factories for processing metals and many other magnificent works.

"With our industrial products we now meet the essential needs of the people for a range of commodities that is being constantly extended, we meet the needs of the economy, which is developing in a dynamic way and we meet the demands to increase the country's defense potential. Industry has now become the most important source of socialist accumulation and of our incomes from exports, it is a primary factor of our total self-reliance.

"It is a great merit of our party that it has closely linked the creation and development of our industry with the development and progress of agriculture and of the countryside on the road of socialism. Adhering to the line determined by the party, our agriculture has become constantly stronger and is advancing resolutely on the road of intensification and high yields. Our well drained plains, our hills and mountains, which have been transformed into fertile areas and fruit plantations, the creation of a complex irrigation system, the increase in the number of livestock and

the modernization of the livestock sector, the creation of large stocks of agricultural machinery -- these are some of the achievements that have radically transformed the image of our agriculture.

"Another testimony to the strength of our socialist agriculture and its progress lies in the fact that, despite this year's unusually prolonged drought, more wheat and corn has been produced than in any other post-liberation year. Agriculture now independently meets the needs of the people for foodstuffs, the necessary raw materials for our light and food industry and a considerable accumulation and foriegn currency resources. Our socialist countryside is peopled and flourishing and the way of life in the countryside is increasingly approaching that in the cities.

"An extensive railroad network has been created, extending over hundreds of kilometers, we have a large stock of vehicles and a merchant fleet that is being constantly strengthened. This system has strengthened the unified nature of our economy and has considerably enlivened the country's economic and social life.

"The development of the economy and the progress in the country's material, intellectual and spiritual life have been accompanied by and based on a real revolution in the field of education and culture, in the training of cadres and in science and technology. Guided by the party, our people have never separated their work and activity from the great cause of guaranteeing the socialist victory and the consolidation of the defense potential of our dear country."

Page B 3, insert between paragraphs five and six: "Tens of industrial, agricultural, transportation and sociocultural projects have been commissioned during the past 4 years. The 'Light of the Party' hydroelectric power plant at Fierze, the second blast furnace, the coking battery and the heat-resisting materials plant at the 'Steel of the Party' combine, the ferrochrome plant in Burrel, the copper smelting plant at Lac, the Lac-Shkoder railroad, the doubling of the capacity of the Maliq sugar refinery, the construction of eight major irrigation reservoirs such as those of Gjanc in Korce, of Tapiz in Tirana and of Izvor in Tepelene, and many others, the construction of the national history museum and the construction of over 53,000 apartments in which over 250,000 people have been housed in cities and in the countryside -- all these have been completed during the period spanned by the last legislature."

Page B 3, insert between paragraphs six and seven: "The new price reduction covering a number of commodities and communal services is a further manifestation of the party's solicitude for the well-being of the people, the might of our economy and the progress of economic and social processes in our socialist country along the right road."

Page B 4, paragraph two reads: "Likewise, basing economic development on foreign loans, which was trumpeted for a time, both in the West and in the East, as the road to the salvation of mankind, has turned out to be a strategy for the enslavement of the poor and weak countries by imperialism and the big industrialized powers. Great progress has also been made in the field of education and culture, technology and science. The great solicitude shown by the party for these sectors and the efforts made by our people's power for their development have produced brilliant results. Our educational system is among the most advanced, democratic and popular in the world. Wherever they may live, our children have the opportunity of attending the 8-year schools. Secondary schooling has extended to the countryside and is attracting a growing number of pupils. Opportunities have been created everywhere to attend higher and secondary education in conjunction with work.

"A literary and artistic creativity that is sound in content and varied in form is enriching the spiritual life of our people. Literature, music, the figurative arts, movies, the theater, television and so forth, guided by the party, are making a great educational, political and ideological effort in shaping the socialist character of our people and in implanting the norms of communist morality.

"The party has devoted special attention to the mastering and development of science and technology in our country. Although tradition in these sectors has been limited, this solicitude by the party has given our people, talented and thirsty for knowledge that they are, the possibility to learn and competently apply the complicated technologies required by the rapid and modern development of our economy and other sectors. The setting up of a considerable number of specialized institutes for scientific studies, the creation of technological bureaus, many study groups, etc., testify to the expansion which scientific work has assumed in our country, as well as to the need the economy and the entire society have for it. At the same time, the party has always managed to ensure that scientific studies and methods in production, organization, management and everywhere else become an integral part of the daily practice of our people."

Page B 4, insert between paragraphs five and six: "The production capacity of the ferrochrome industry will be doubled, a number of factories for the enrichment of minerals and the processing of agricultural and livestock products will be set up, the textile and knitwear combines will be reconstructed and expanded, and so forth.

"A number of important projects of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the hydroelectric industry, construction materials and other industries will also be started. Our industry will thus be further strengthened and better able to play its decisive role in the country's overall progress."

Page B 4, insert between paragraphs six and seven: "Priority will be given to the intensification of production in a large area of the lowlands. Large investments will be made for the soil, irrigation, mechanization, the extension and improvement of fruit, citrus and olive plantations.

"As you are aware, in accordance with the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the latest AWP Central Committee plenums, an entire program will be implemented to further strengthen our transportation systems, giving priority to railroad transportation, which has by now extended along the main directions of commodity and passenger movements."

Page B 4, insert between penultimate and last paragraphs: "As always, the educational and cultural development of our working people will be at the center of attention of our party and of our socialist state. The same applies to the protection of their health. New steps will also be taken in the various sectors of culture to insure that they penetrate more deeply among the masses and to better serve their all-round education."

Page B 5, insert between paragraphs four and five: "This is because they have been conscious and convinced that they thus express their love for the party, loyality to its line, their unanimous support for the people's regime, their condemnation of the foreign and international enemy and their determination to progress boldly and proudly on the brilliant road of socialism.

"This has been the case in the past and this is what will happen in the current elections. Participation in the elections and the casting of ballots for the candidate of the Democratic Front are a reflection of political and ideological maturity, class and patriotic consciousness and of responsibility for the country's destiny."

Page B 7, insert between paragraphs two and three: "Benefiting from the large American aid and the divisions of the Arab peoples, Israel has shed all restraint and seeks to destroy one after the other all those countries which fail to reconcile themselves to the plunder of Arab land and the genocide perpetrated against the long-suffering Palestinian people."

Page B 7, insert between paragraphs three and four: "After Camp David, Israel attacked Lebanon. It now seeks to subjugate Jordan and is threatening Syria with war. What will be the next target: Iraq, Saudi Arabia or Iran? The American and Israeli staffs are working and thinking about this. But will the valiant Arab peoples permit Israel and its American master to thresh as they wish to their detriment? Will these people remain thus divided to be broken and oppressed one by one?

"We believe that this will not happen."

Page B 7, paragraph four reads: "The Arab peoples are freedom-loving peoples with very ancient fighting traditions, peoples that have given mankind a whole civilization. They will certainly find the strength to unite and stop Zionist aggressors from grabbing the Arab lands and exterminating the people who inhabit them. No matter how prolonged the struggle, no matter how great the difficulties and no matter how numerous the sacrifices required, victory will be theirs. Right is on their side, all progressive mankind is on their side.

"Our people have always stood beside the fraternal Arab peoples, the heroic Palestinian people and supported their just cause. In the future, too, the just struggle of the Arabs and Palestinians will have the full and unreserved support of the Albanian people."

Page B 7, insert between paragraphs four and five: "Recently in Latin America, particularly after Reagan's advent to power, an increase of American intervention and also of Soviet intrigues can be observed. The peoples of Latin America are responding to this attack by stepping up their resistance against enslaving imperialist plans. The Albanian people have supported and continue to support this struggle fo the Latin American peoples, which was also reflected in the case of the conflict over the Malvinas Islands, in which we support the incontestible rights of the Argentinian people.

The struggle of our people for the construction of socialism and the defense of their freedom and independence is in favor of and active support for the struggle waged by the peoples against imperialism and reaction. At the same time, we view the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence as our own struggle, as a great support for our cause.

Page B 14, insert between paragraphs five and six: "Our gratitude and that of the generations to come goes to those Albanian patriots who, even in the most difficult circumstances and the most serious moments, kept alive the torch of patriotism and the firm belief that better days would come unfailingly for their people. The deeds of these patriots will always inspire and mobilze. It invites us to selflessly defend the country's freedom and independence, to serve the people devotedly and to the end, and to work timelessly for the good and honor of our beloved Albania."

Page B 14, insert after last paragraph: "The elections for the People's Assembly find our entire country at the height of its effort to implement the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress and the important decisions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. May they serve as inspiration and stimulation to further strengthen the steel-like unity of our people around the party, to further mobilize their efforts, to work with discipline and knowledge and to implement everywhere the party's militant slogan: "Work and Vigilance" in order to make the people's regime increasingly stronger and our Socialist Albania more beautiful, more prosperous and happier.

"Long live our people!

"Long live the AWP!

"Long live our people's regime!"

ARMY LEADERS' CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO USTINOV

AU161352 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Condolence message from Bulgarian Defense Minister Dzhurov and other senior army officers to USSR Defense Minister Ustinov on the death of Leonid Brezhnev]

[Text] To the Minister of Defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov

Esteemed Comrade Ustinov: Please accept the most profound, fraternal condolences on the occasion of the untimely death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on behalf of the Bulgarian Ministry of National Defense leadership and on behalf of all Bulgarian soldiers.

In these days of sorrow we pay deep tribute to the loyal son of the Soviet people, to the worthy continuer of Lenin's cause and to the outstanding leader of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, to the most outstanding political and state leader of our era. He has contributed enormously to the theory and practice of building and protecting socialism and communism. He has earned exceptional credit in building up and developing the Soviet Armed Forces -- the reliable support of peoples against the aggressive actions of imperialism. His achievements will forever remain alive in history, for they were devoted to the unity and cohesion of the worldwide socialist community and to the increase of the Warsaw Pact's defensive power, an organization that is the reliable shield protecting socialism and peace throughout the world.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev earned immense credit in working out and implementing the joint policy of the BCP and of the CPSU for the comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, in consolidating and intensifying the friendship and combat fraternity between the two peoples and armies. His bright life and great cause will remain an inspiring example for us, the Bulgarian soldiers, in loyally serving the party and the people, the cause of socialism and communism.

In joining our grief to the sorrow of the great Soviet country and its glorious armed forces, we assure you that we will continue also in the future to proceed side by side with our Soviet brothers in ideas and arms, joint and united in the struggle for the victory of the communist ideas, for ensuring the reliable protection of the sacred borders of the worldwide socialist community.

Signed: Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army;

Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army.

ADDITIONS TO CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO USSR

The following additions to the item entitled "Reportage on Death of Leonid Brezhnev" and subtitled "Leadership Bodies' Condolences," published in the 12 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on pages C 1 and C 2, are supplied from Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian of 12 November:

Page C 1, paragraph three, line four reads: "... the Soviet Union, strengthening the friendship among the USSR peoples, raising the economic..."

Page C 1, paragraph five, line three reads: "...world revolutionary process, in the struggle against imperialism and for freedom, independence and ..."

Page C 2, paragraph one, line one reads: "Grateful mankind will never..."

LOCAL BCP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ZHIVKOV WORKS

AU161455 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Nov 82 p 5

[BTA correspondent report from Yambol: "Scientific-Practical Conference on Comrade Todor Zhivkov's Works"]

[Text] A scientific-practical conference was held in Yambol on 11 November organized by the okrug BCP committee, the "Karl Marx" Higher Economic Institute and the daily ECONOMIC LIFE on the economic problems discussed in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's three-volume work entitled "The BCP's Economic Policy," as well as in reports, speeches and statements made by Comrade Zhivkov on the subject. A plenary session was held in the morning during which Ivan Ovcharov, first secretary of the Yambol Okrug BCP Committee, delivered an introductory address. The conference continued its work in separate sections during the afternoon.

CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH SFRY FOREIGN TRADE FIRMS

AU160912 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Sofai, Nov 16 (BTA) -- The four contracts on commerical cooperation worth 13,300,000 USA dollars, signed by the Bulgarian foreign trade organizations of "Electroimpex", "Izotimpex" and by the Yugoslav firm of "Elektronska Industria" in Nis, outline the basic trends for economic cooperation in the manufactu. of radio-electronic and electric household appliances up to the year 1985.

"Elprom", Varna, and "Electronska Industria" manufacture washing machines on a cooperated basis. Ninety percent of the parts for the "Perla-730" washing machines are manufactured in the city of Varna. The "ES-1002" washing machine, too, will be made upon a cooperation basis, as well as various types of electric stoves and room air conditioners.

Electro-acoustic apparatuses will be manufactured also under the provisions of the industrial cooperation agreement with the Yugolsav firm. There will be made joint researches, studies, engineering and design projects, exchanges of technologies and technical documentation, and also joint marketing in third countries. Mixed societies are also expected to spring up.

The general agreement in electronics and electrical engineering between the two countries makes it possible for them to cooperate in the manufacture of stereo-receivers, black-and-white and color television sets, computing equipment, apparatuses for the regulation of voltage, etc. "Electronska Industrial" will build periphery units for electronic computers of Bulgarian make into its own articles, while "Izot" will make use of integrated circuits of Yugoslav make.

HUSAK-LED DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Arrives in Vienna 17 Nov

LD171254 Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Vienna (CETEKA correspondent) -- President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia arrived here on Wednesday on a three-day official visit, at the invitation of Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

The Czechoslovak president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Federal Assembly Deputy-Chairman Bohuslav Kucera.

President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and other Austrian ministers came to greet the Czechoslovak delegation at Schwechat Airport. The Austrian president then accompanied the delegation to its residence.

Husak Interviewed 16 Nov

LD162232 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2055 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Interview given by President Gustav Husak to an unidentified Austrian television reporter; date and place not given; questions in German with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the importance of your visit to Austria?

[Answer] Above all, I wish to repay the kind visit of President Kirschlaeger to Prague, a visit which took place 3 years ago. I wish to meet him again. Since then there have been many useful developments in the relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria: There have been many exchange visits, and in my view, we have achieved decent progress in many spheres. I think that it will be an opportunity to exchange views on our mutual relations, various spheres of our relations, and to seek ways of improving and deepening them. Czechoslovakia is interested in good-neighborly relations with Austria and in deepening them in all possible spheres where it is in the mutual interest of both sides. In this complex international situation, such a meeting, of course, is also of a broader importance. It is good to exchange views on the problems of Europe, the world, or Central Europe. Both Austria and Czechoslovakia want their people to live in peace, and seeing progress of detente, so that we do not find ourselves in some catastrophe. This is very important at this moment. I think that this visit will be useful with regard to the bilateral and wider aspects.

[Question] If I now may to turn to another theme: In Czechoslovakia, just as throughout the world, there are now economic difficulties. For example, the rate of economic growth is slowing down. Certain economic reforms have also been mentioned. Mr President, how would you briefly summarize the significance of this reform, or rather summarize the present state of the Czechoslovak economy?

[Answer] This is a very complex area of questions if one has to be brief. In this international economic situation we endeavor to preserve the development of the national economy, albeit at a lower speed, and the maintenance of living standards and the social security of our people. This is being done approximately successfully and in this spirit we are also preparing our national-economic plan for 1983. The main thing concerning our country, and I think, also many other countries, is the adjustment of the national economy to the current international economic situation; for well-known reasons this situation has dramatically changed in the last 10 years.

Our economy, too, must adjust itself to these conditions, both as regards scientific-technological progress and quality, effectiveness, economic and technological indices, and so on. These are the aims we pursue. At the same time we must also consider, must we not, that we import most of our fuels, energy resources, metals, raw materials, and so on. We must use them well, make technological and other economy measures, we must achieve a greater economic effect. Improving the management of the national economy is a part of this. For several years we have been making certain steps in this direction. There have been certain results, and we monitor and assess them, and we shall further continue [words indistinct] intensive results of the economy. So much in brief about this sphere of questions.

[Question] Mr President, among Western exporters there are certain fears. Czechoslovakia realizes a great part of its foreign trade -- I think that it is 75 percent -- with CEMA members countries. What will be the situation as regards exports to the West in the future? What are the Czechoslovak proposals for the CEMA summit meeting?

[Answer] Our trade with the Western countries has slowed down for well known reasons. First, there is an economic crisis in Many Western countires. They do not receive our goods, or there are difficulties with receiving our goods on Western markets. Second, there are (?a number) of discriminatory measures against us -- financial, economic, customs, and others -- which make mutual trade more difficult. We want to do business with any country which wants to have trade and economic cooperation on the basis of equal and beneficial conditions. The greater part our foreign trade is done with the CEMA member countries. This is a long-term thing. There is nothing new about it, and we continue with it. Here, too, it is necessary to improve mutual relations, to deepen the integration processes, simply, to work toward a greater economic effect and mutual help. This is the purpose of the CEMA summit meeting which is being prepared for 1983. Our Czechoslovak proposals aim toward improving and perfecting mutual cooperation, the interlinking of economies, and achieving better results.

[Question] Recently the Western press wrote a lot about the alleged stepped-up campaign of the persecution of the churches -- the Catholic Church above all -- and of those people who are of different political views. What are your views on this?

[Answer] I have also noticed the existence of a stepped-up campaign against Czechoslovakia. But not only against Czechoslovakia -- against all socialist countries. In our country there are about 18 legally recognized churches. The Catholic Church, naturally is the biggest one. In our country there has been no change as regards the relations vis-a-vis the churches or human rights. Despite that, the campaign has been stepped up. Therefore there must be apparently different motives for it than the situation in Czechoslovakia. In our country religious rights are guaranteed by the Constitution, and in practice, too, we endeavor to ensure them fully. Well, it does happen that someone, here or there, is not satisfied with this. But he who travels through Czechoslovakia, along all its length and width, knows that here there is religious freedom, and also that human rights are respected. So I must take the campaign as a campaign against us and the socialist countries, a campaign which has been stepped up in the recent period in particular. We respond to it politically. We defend ourselves against slanders, and where there are some shortcomings we try to eliminate them.

[Question] How do you see developments in neighboring Poland and the influence of the events in Poland on the situation in Eastern Europe in general and in Czechoslovakia in particular?

[Answer] Poland is a neighboring country, an allied country. Naturally we are interested in what is taking place there. We have publicly declared our attitude toward developments in Poland in the last 2 years on many occassions and so I can only repeat that. In short: I think that in politics and in economy there are elements of normalizations, of overcoming the crisis. This process is still not completed.

We hope that the current leadership in Poland, the Polish Government will succeed in overcoming the elements of crisis, maintain and strenthen socialism in Poland and strengthen the position of Poland in the Warsaw Treaty. We wish this as a neighbor and ally of Poland and within our abilities we are helping them. Otherwise, Polish events have had no negative effect on internal life in Czechoslovakia. People are interested in what is happening and are following events, but we cannot say that internal political conclusions can be drawn from that. Nothing like that is the case. People live and work normally. They care how things are developing in Poland, but nothing else. I hope that the crisis-ridden development in Poland will recede and life and work will become normal. We wish them this from our hearts.

[Question] How far, if at all, has the change in the FRG Government from a social-liberal to a Christian-liberal, affected contacts between the West and the East, and in particular, relations between Bonn and Prague?

[Answer] As you know we have rectified our relations with the FRG. We signed an agreement. I visited the FRG a few years back. On the whole we can say that we have normal relations with this Western neighbor of ours, with relatively good trade contacts. Apart from the fact that we have different social systems and there are some differences, I can say, on the whole, that our relations are normal. The change of government in the FRG is their internal affair, and we want to continue with our current relations. As I have read the declarations of the new chancellor, Kohl, and of Genscher, they want to continue with their foreign policy toward the East and also toward Czechoslovakia. We shall welcome this and shall continue our line of the last few years. Should the government take some different steps I cannot foretell them or react to them in advance. But we are interested in good-neighborly relations.

[Question] May I, Mr President, touch on in this connection the issues of general policy. What is your assessment of American policy?

[Answer] To put it briefly; negative. It affects world policies and the world economy in a negative way. We would want the situation to be different. [Without prior announcement, the television interview ends.]

CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIALS RECEIVE FOREIGN VISITORS

Strougal: Soviet Ambassador

LD161916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia. They discussed issues pertaining to the further deepening of mutual cooperation between our two fraternal countries.

Havlin: SRV CP Official

LD151812 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the party school of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee headed by Nguyen Vinh, member of the party's Central Committee and director of the school. In a comradely conversation he informed the Vietnamese guests about the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, in particular in social sciences, institutions of higher learning and in the political college of the CPCZ Central Committee. They also examined possibilities for further mutual cooperation between party schools.

Haman: Angolan Party Official

LD151844 Prague CTK English 1741 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman received here Monday a delegation of the Central Committee of the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] -- Party of Labor, led by its Secretary Andre Pitra.

They informed each other of the development of the two countries and exchanged experience from party management, stressing mainly the possibilities and necessity of further close economic cooperation.

CPCZ AUDIT COMMISSION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR POLAND

LD151852 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Control and Audit Commission, led by its Chairman Miroslav Capka, left here Monday for Poland, at the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee.

PARTY DAILY CRITICIZES POLISH PRIMATE GLEMP

AU1161159 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Nov 82 p 7

[Pavol Minarik commentary: "The Working People Did Not Yield to Provocations: Bitter Disappointment of the Enemies of Normalization in Poland"]

[Excerpts] Those who anticipated a general strike on Wednesday and a new wave of unrest and demonstrations throughout Poland are bitterly disappointed. Nothing sensational did happen. The feeble attempts to provoke strikes in some factories and that which took place in the streets of a few cities can easily be called "big confrontation."

The appeals of the government, the leaderships of the PZPR and the People's Party and other segments of society calling for calm and honest work were accepted. At the last moment, even the Roman Catholic Episcopate joined these appeals through the voice of Primate Jozef Glemp. In view of reality, the Catholic clergy figured that the general strike prepared by the reaction might end in a fiasco because increasingly more people reject the dangerous adventures which the counterrevolutionary underground of "Solidarity" incessantly instigates. Therefore, it retreated.

Primate Glemp had no other option if he wanted to maintain the appearance of being able to manipulate the moods of the Polish public. With this gesture he wanted to hammer out handsome capital for himself: He wanted to create the impression that only when the supreme Polish Catholic dignitary called for order, was there order -- with a few exceptions that were to confirm the rule.

The truth, however, is different. Order in the country was maintained, above all, because it is being purposefully created by the always more visible positive results of the policy of the Polish Government and the party of Polish communists.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY JOINT SESSION CONVENES 10 NOV

AU131129 [Editorial report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 10 November 1982 on pages 1 and 2 carries a 2,300-word "KV"-signed report on the opening day of the sixth joint session of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations, held in Prague on 9 November.

After listing the officials that attended the session the report notes that Frantisek Hrudal, newly elected deputy for the Cadca constituency, was sworn in and appointed member of the constitutional and legal committee of the Chamber of Nations.

"KV" goes on to report on CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek's report on Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, which was the main item on the agenda of the Federal Assembly session, and on the debate that followed Chnoupek's speech. In the course of the debate, two deputies are said to have addressed questions to the CSSR minister of foreign affairs. Deputy Maria Strbova reportedly asked Bohuslav Chnoupek "to specify details" of a new draft resolution submitted by the CSSR to the UN with the aim of "updating" the CSSR-initiated "Declaration on International Cooperation for Attaining the Goals of Disarmament," which the UN General Assembly approved in 1979: Deputy Ernest Balogh reportedly asked the minister about the "present state and prospects of Czechoslovakia's relations with France."

The report goes on to cite Bohuslav Chnoupek's final remarks, which wound up the debate. In this concluding statement, Chnoupek reportedly "assured the deputies that the employees of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to give all their strength to the consistent implementation of the foreign policy line formulated by the 16th CPCZ Congress and will continue to deepen friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

"Responding to Deputy Maria Strbova's question, he said that the aforementioned resolution represents a further development of the Declaration on International Cooperation for Attaining the Goals of Disarmament, which was adopted upon the CSSR's initiative. It condemns, among other things, the formulation and the spreading of doctrines and concepts about a warning nuclear strike, limited or long-term nuclear war and so forth. It is expected that the draft resolution will receive the UN member states' broad support.

"Responding to Deputy Ernest Balogh's question, he said that Czechoslovakia always was and is interested in a good development of relations with the French Republic. After the Helsinki conference, dialogue became broader but later on mutual relations began to run up against barriers erected by France. After the new government and President Francois Mitterrand -- who appears to have started to reassess French policy toward the countries of the socialist community, including the CSSR -- took up office, the dialogue has been basically renewed. We are not only interested in expanding the exchange of goods but also in production sharing and in cooperation on third markets. We are ready to continue a dialogue at all levels."

Following the debate on the CSSR's foreign policy, the report goes on to say, the Federal Assembly approved the CSSR-Soviet treaty on legal assistance and legal relations in civil, family and penal affairs, and voiced its approval of Czechoslovakia's joining the international accord on the protection of plants.

The last item on the agenda of the 9 November session was then the discussion of a "Government-Sponsored Bill Changing and Amending the Civil Code and Regulating Some Other Property-Related Issues." CSSR Deputy Premier Karol Laco, who substantiated the government bill, reportedly said that in the 18 years that have passed since the existing civil code became effective "the conditions for the application of some of its provisions have been overcome or altered by the rapid development of social relations."

Characterizing the changes in the civil code, Laco then says: "Important changes concern provisions regulating socialist social ownership, but also personal ownership. Therefore, provisions about so-called neighbors' rights are being expanded. The amendment also more effectively expresses needs connected with ensuring the citizens' undisturbed personal and family life, especially housing, after-work rest and the development of the citizens' personal faculties.

"The amendment also regulates in a new manner the auctioning off of real estate, the rights of the user, the abolition and settlement of the share-free joint property of married couples [zruseni and vyporadani bezpodiloveho spoluvlastnictvi manzelu], and the personal use of apartments, rooms and tracts of land. The citizens' rights and obligations ensuing from services provided by socialist organizations are also being amended. The amendment also makes it possible to more effectively penalize the perpetrators of damage caused by several citizens or by organizations.

"The amendemnt introduces the legal institution of disinheriting a descendant, which reinforces those aspects in relations among relatives that are desirable, but not always respected."

"KV" concludes his report by saying that the Federal Assembly approved the Amended Civil Code, which will come into effect on 1 April 1983. Paragraph 489a of the Amended Civil Code will become effective even earlier, on 1 January 1983.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 11 November 1982 on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,200-word "KV"-signed report on the second and closing day of the Federal Assembly session. The first item on the agenda of the session is said to have been the amendment of the Law on the Family. According to CSSR Deputy Premier Karol Laco, who substantiated the bill, the amendment formulates the legal implications of artificial insemination and regulates anew the conditions for adopting a child and for entrusting a child to the care of people who are not his parents. The amendment also alters the terms and deadlines of alimony payments. The Federal Assembly approved the amendment of the Law on the Family, which will come into effect on 1 April 1983.

Further on, the Federal Assembly debated and approved changes and amendments of rules governing civil court proceedings and of the Law on Public Notaries' Offices, which will also go into effect on 1 April 1983. Among other things, the amendment on civil courts is said to "expand the authorization of public prosecutors in civil court proceedings" and to "expand the influence of the court senate on verdicts in the courts of first instance." As regards the amendment of the Law on Public Notaries' Offices, it is said to "abolish the possibility for heirs to express disagreement with the decision of the public notary's office" on settling property issues. However, the amendment is said to retain the possibility of appealing against the public notary's decision.

Dealing with the subsequent item on the Federal Assembly session's agenda, the report says: "On 1 January 1983 the Law on Reporting and Registering Citizens will go into effect. The bill was substantiated by Federal Minister of the Interior Jaromir Obzina. Its aim is to improve and simplify the existing practice, especially to simplify the citizen's obligation to report. This will at the same time ensure a perfect record-keeping, enabling, in necessary cases, a prompt and reliable identification of citizens and contributing thus to reinforcing social order and to raising the effectiveness of the struggle against crime, parasitical individuals and recidivists. At the same time, the material and technical prerequisites are being established for the automated processing of data on citizens' stay. The test oepration of a central registry of the population should start nationwide on 1 January 1983."

In conclusion, the report notes that the Federal Assembly session also approved a "Treaty Between the CSSR and the Republic of Cyprus on Legal Assistance in Civil and Penal Matters," signed on 23 April 1982; the "Accord on International Railroad Transport," adopted on 9 May 1980; a "Protocol About an Amendment to the Accord on International Civil Aviation," signed on 6 October; a "Treaty Between the CSSR and the SFRY on the Prevention of Double Taxation as Regards the Income Tax and the Property Tax," signed on 2 November 1981; and a similar treaty between the CSSR and the Kingdom of Denmark, which was signed on 5 May 1982.

Foreign Policy Report

AU121555 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

["Resolution of the Federal Assembly on the Report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] At the sixth joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations, held on 9 November 1982, the CSSR Federal Assembly debated and approved the report submitted by the CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek on the basic issues of the CSSR's foreign policy. It notes that in its foreign policy the CSSR Government is guided by its programmatic declaration of 30 June 1981, which proceeds from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The present international situation, severely aggravated through the fault of the most aggressive imperialist forces, especially in the United States, places ever greater demands on the foreign political activity of the CSSR Government and all interested agencies, institutions and organizations.

This period of time when the adventurous imperialist policy plays hazardous games with the fate of mankind accentuates the importance of the defense capability of the USSR and its allies and of their consistent endeavor for detente and reinforcing international security. Of exceptional importance is the USSR's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

In connection with the two glorious jubilees -- the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding -- all progressive and peace-loving mankind again realizes the historical significance of the USSR's existence as the main reliable mainstay of the nations' struggle for peace and progress.

In the name of all Czechoslovak people, the CSSR Federal Assembly sends the Soviet people on this occasion fraternal greetings and congratulations. It expresses high appreciation for the immense efforts made by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Sovet, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to ensure a happy life in peace for the nations of the whole world. The multifaceted development, reinforcement and intensification of friendly relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community is once and for all the cornerstone of the CSSR's foreign policy.

The main task of our foreign policy remains the endeavor -- in closest coordination with the socialist allies and in cooperation with all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world -- to preserve peace, ease tension and eliminate the danger of nuclear catastrophe, and to fully restore and further develop the tested policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

That is why the CSSR actively supports -- even by means of presenting its own proposals at international forums -- the peace initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries. Our country will continue on all occasions to actively work toward peace, disarmament and international cooperations.

In this spirit, the CSSR is also ready to further expand bilateral relations with nonsocialist states on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in internal affairs.

Of ever greater importance for the cause of progress and peace is solidarity and cooperation with progressive and democratic countries and forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We fully support their just struggle against the neocolonialist efforts of imperialism and against all forms of aggression, genocide and economic exploitation. We support the endeavor of these nations for independent development, free decision-making about their political and social system and the use of their natural resources, and for equitable political, economic and full international relations.

As a Central European country, we are extraordinarily interested in such an arrangement of relations between states with different social systems in the area as would make Europe a continent of durable peace and cooperation, in harmony with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. A successful outcome of the Madrid meeting, which our delegation will continue to seek consistently, especially a decision on convening a conference on confidence and security-building measures and on disarmament in Europe, would be a significant contribution in this respect. It would also be highly desirable if the NATO states abandoned their harmful and dangerous plans to station new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

We attach great significance to the unprecendented growth of the peace movement in Europe and in the world, which expresses the justified fears of nations of the aggressive imperialist policy, which joepardizes the future of the human civilization. It also expresses their determination not to let life on earth be destroyed by a nuclear conflagration. The Czechoslovak people, active participants in this broad movement, are proud that next year Prague will be venue of an event as important as the world assembly for peace and life, against nuclear war will undoubtedly be.

No task facing mankind is more important and more urgent than safeguarding life in peace. This mission must be binding also for parliaments. The CSSR Federal Assembly, realizing its responsibility toward the people, will in all its activities, especially in developing international parliamentary relations, help implement the CSSR's foreign policy of peace. All deputies regard it as their duty to enlist their voters for active support of this policy.

CZECH HOUSING COOPERATIVE UNION VIEWS SHORTAGES

AU161535 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

["ES"-signed report: "To Make Better Use of the Entrusted Resources: Fourth Congress of the Czech Union of Housing Cooperatives"]

[Summary] The Fourth Congress of the Czech Union of Housing Cooperatives was held in Prague from 13 to 14 November 1982. In the presence of CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik, the 250 delegates, who represented more than 750,000 members of the union, assessed the results of cooperative housing in the past 5 years and formulated the union's tasks for the period to come.

The main report was delivered by Premysl Kalis, chairman of the Czech Union of Housing Cooperatives. He said that in the last 6 years members of housing cooperatives have moved into 142,164 new apartments. More than 100,000 of them have been built by subcontractors, the rest by the members themselves. The number of apartments administered by housing cooperatives has thus increased by one-third and amounts to almost 538,000.

Nevertheless, the construction of cooperative apartments has not been without problems. "In the sixth quinquennium alone, construction enterprises failed to hand over to the cooperatives 17,245 apartments, almost 17 percent of the planned task. A number of completed apartments were not of the proper quality and even apartments that were unfit for habitation were handed over."

The value of the cooperatives' property now amounts to almost Kcs73 billion. Despite the fact that Kcs1.8 billion has been spent on maintenance since 1975, "not all houses administered by the cooperatives are in good condition. Repairs are frequently delayed, of poor quality and drawn-out. In the forthcoming period, the cooperatives will have to pay far greater attention to this problem than heretofore.

"There has not been any significant decline in the number of members with pending applications for cooperative apartments. In 1977 their number was slightly over 195,000; now it is about 185,000."

In the course of the debate, the congress was addressed by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik. He said that "there is still a great demand for new apartments, especially in large cities. The meeting of this demand is not a question of good will but is determined by our potential. And this is and will be limited. That is why housing construction is being concentrated in areas where it is most needed from the viewpoint of the needs of our economy and of stabilizing manpower. However, if the housing cooperatives will give the citizens an even greater chance to take part in housing construction with their financial resources or their labor, and if they will seek a better utilization of the resources entrusted to them, their social prestige and authority among the population will be further enhanced.

"Further on, Comrade J. Polednik stressed the need to modernize and reconstruct older apartments and to ensure prompt and good-quality maintenance of the housing. He said that these matters are subject to frequent criticism. Last year, for example, most complaints by Prague citizens concerned precisely these shortcomings."

In conclusion, the congress elected Comrade Jaromir Orsulik new chairman of the Czech Union of Housing Cooperatives.

BRIEFS

SUGAR BEET PROCUREMENT — By 1 November 1982 the Czech lands had procured 5,655,287 tons of sugar beet, that is 100.1 percent of the plan which was set at 5,650,000 tons. This year the total procurement is expected to amount 5,758,000 tons, that is 101.9 percent of the plan; average yields are expected to bring in 38.4 tons per hectare. North Moravia is expected to fulfill the plan 120.9 percent, by procuring 45.2 tons per hectare; the figures for Prague City are estimated at 81.7 and 32.4 respectively; for Central Bohemia 86.7 and 32.7 respectively; for North Bohemia 99.8 and 33.3 respectively; for East Bohemia 97.2 and 37.3 respectively; and for South Moravia 110.8 and 42.8 respectively. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 3 Nov 82 p 1 AU]

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCES ON WALESA, SOLIDARITY

Hedges on Walesa Release

AU161453 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Nov 82 p 5

[Jerzy Gonczarski report: Government Spokesman Holds Press Conference]

[Excerpt] Here are some detailed excerpts from the RZECZPOSPOLITA correspondent's report on the questions posed to Jerzy Urban by foreign correspondents:

[Question] Is Lech Walesa already free at this moment? And if so, then where is he?

[Answer] No, he is not free. He will be freed in a matter of days. This is quite understandable as there are, after all, formalities to deal with, such as the matter of his baggage.

[Question] When will Walesa meet Army General Jaruzelski?

[Answer] I have no idea.

[Question] It appears from Walesa's letter that such a meeting was suggested. Is it therefore being considered?

[Answer] No, it is not being considered. Many Polish citizens ask the premier for an audience.

[Question] What exactly could Lech Walesa have said to the minister of internal affairs to make him change his decision on internment? Did Walesa undertake any commitments or make any promises?

[Answer] It appeared from the conversation that his present attitude can be judged to be a proper one and can be taken as the basic for his release.

[Question] Was the matter of Lech Walesa's release the subject of discussions between Army General Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp and, if so, did the church put forward any definite demands?

[Answer] Not as far as I know.

[Question] It appears from what you say that Mr Walesa did not have to fulfill any requirements before his release. Am I right in this?

[Answer] No such requirements were put before him, just as none of the other people who were released were subjected to the like.

[Question] When exactly did Walesa's meeting with Army General Kiszczak take place?

[Answer] I cannot tell you exactly, but as far as I remember it was on 9 November.

[Question] Going back to your reply in which you stated that Lech Walesa was not subjected to any requirements or conditions, just like the others who were released from internment, such as the absolute necessity of signing something like a loyalty oath that was formerly a prerequisite for release. Does this mean that Walesa did not sign such a pledge?

[Answer] It is not true that there were such things as loyalty oaths. What, in point of fact, used to happen was that people who were released signed a pledge agreeing to conform with the law. Every citizen in Poland must conform to the law. Lech Walesa did not sign anything and no one proposed anything of the like to him.

[Question] If Lech Walesa wrote a letter to Army General Jaruzelski on 8 November, then why was it not published before the demonstrations of 10 November?

[Answer] Because I doubt that it was of any significance. It was just simply a letter to Army General Jaruzelski.

[Question] Did Mr Walesa offer any suggestions with regard to contact with the press, particularly the foreign press?

[Answer] I cannot convey any information other than the fact that Mr Walesa is about to become a free man.

[Question] Please tell me if the decision to release Walesa resulted from a change in the government's approach to the matter, a greater readiness on their part to compromise, or was it purely the result of a greater readiness by Walesa to compromise?

[Answer] This decision was the result of the general conditions which exist in Poland today, the government's appraisal of the progress made during the normalization campaign and of Walesa's letter to Army General Jaruzelski as well as the essence of the conversation between Army General Kiszczak and Walesa.

[Question] Was the failure of the government's calls and appeals to strikers a factor which played a role in the decision to release Walesa?

[Answer] The events of 10 November were one of the symptoms of the stabilization process in progress that is making possible the issuance of decisions regarding release from internment.

[Question] In view of this will Walesa's release herald similar decisions regarding other persons?

[Answer] The appropriate authorities consider each case individually and release from internment is now a permanent trend.

[Question] Please tell us if there is any possibility of anything in the way of an amnesty being declared for Solidarity activists in hiding, especially Bujak?

[Answer] I would like to draw attention to the fact that in practice, all members of Solidarity who came out of hiding were allowed to go home as free man. While referring to this, however, I cannot apply the precedent to Mr Bujak personally. Nothing has changed for the time being; Bujak has not come forward. The authorities would be very glad if this were to take place, as it would be beneficial to both peace and stability.

[Question] Could you tell us whether the decision to release Walesa was made after consultations with the Soviet allies?

[Answer] The question is nonsensical.

[Question] I would like to ask whether Lech Walesa expressed any opinion as to his remaining in the country or going abroad during his talks with Army General Kiszczak in Arlamow?

[Answer] I am not authorized to disclose the details of this conversation, except the fact that Walesa did not express any intention to leave the country. I can, however, reveal that Mr Walesa's passport is at his disposal and is ready to be picked up any time.

[Question] Underground and Western radio stations announced that Thursday would be the second day of protest in Poland. What are the results of these appeals?

[Answer] The country is completely peaceful.

My duty as a journalist obliges me to note that the group that was posing the most energetic questions were journalists from American and British press and television.

Activity 'Lessening'

LD161722 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban has met foreign correspondents at another press conference. Assessing the situation in the country, Jerzy Urban stressed that in the recent period the activity of the underground has lessened, calm prevails and we are entering a more favorable period for our country.

Walesa, 13 Dec Sejm Session

LD162234 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 16 Nov 82

["Urban Meets Foreign Correspondents" -- PAP headline; report by Piotr Goc and Marta Krolak]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov -- Polish Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban's weekly conference for foreign correspondents here today was almost entirely filled with questions concerning Lech Walesa's release from internment last weekend and the prospects for lifting martial law in Poland by the Sejm at its announced meeting on December 13.

Minister Urban said that after Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak's talk with Lech Walesa at Arlamow there have been no political talks with Mr Walesa and that no talks are scheduled between Mr Walesa and Gen. Jaruzelski. Whether Walesa is going to play any role in this country's political life in the future will depend on his stand and his own decision, the spokesman said.

Minister Urban criticized the atmosphere of sensation created around "the ex-chairman of the ex-union Solidarnosc" by foreign media and their excessive excitement over his release. He stressed several times that Walesa now is a private person, and described as untrue the speculations that his release had been related to the Glemp-Jeruzelski meeting, and the suggestions that it was the pope who had prompted Walesa to send the letter to the general.

Answering questions from some correspondents, Urban confirmed that before he left Arlamow, Walesa had granted an interview to the Polish television but that television authorities decided to keep it for documentary purposes only and not to publish it. The message included in the interview in fact does not differ from what Walesa told foreign newsmen in Gdansk, the spokesman said. Asked to comment on the statements which Walesa made so far, Urban said he is spokesman for the government and that Walesa is a private person, though he opined that Walesa so far seems not to have too much to say and that his opinions are undecided and not crystallized". [quotation marks as received] Certainly, not all his views are concordant with those of the government, he admitted.

Asked if there had been any pressure from a foreign country to release Walesa, the spokesman admitted that there had been powerful pressure from the U.S. and other Western states but that the decision on the release had not been in any way related therewith.

Minsiter Urban remarked that a group of deputies from the West German Bundestag urged the Federal Government to press the Polish authorities to back down from the trade union law passed by the Sejm last month. This is pure frenzy, the spokesman said, adding: "Perhaps we shall talk a group of Sejm deputies into coming up with a motion to repeal one of the laws passed by the West German parliament."

Asked if Walesa could return to his work in the shipyard if he wished, the government spokesman said the government would raise no obstacles for that, but added that he does not think Mr Walesa likely to intend to return there.

In reference to the Sejm meeting scheduled for December 13, Minister Urban admitted that "the date is meaningful," but said the agenda of the expectedly two-day meeting is still unknown. Hence, he was unable either to confirm or disavow speculations that the lifting of martial law or emergency powers will be considered.

The government spokesman stressed that November 13 was the first 13th day of a month which saw no protect actions or other disturbances in Poland. The leaflet-spreading campaign is dying away, he added. "I think we are entering a more favourable period," he declared.

AFP: 16 Nov Press Conference

NC162210 Paris AFP in English 2158 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 16 (AFP) -- There are now some 1,000 internees in Poland -- 300 more than announced officially on October 13 -- Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said here today. The figure announced in October followed the release of 308 detainees.

Mr Urban told a press conference that government policy was to release gradually those detainees whose attitudes did not represent a threat to the process of stabilisation under way in the country.

Mr Urban refused to comment on the press conference given by the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union federation, Lech Walesa, yesterday following his release after 11 months in detention. 'Mr Walesa is a private citizen and I am the government spokesman," Mr Urban stated.

But Mr Urban said that some of the comments made by Mr Walesa did not agree with those of the government. "Mr Walesa said that he had little to say. Many things that he did say were not clear and his opinion does not yet seem to have crystallized," the spokesman said.

Mr Urban confirmed that Mr Walesa had givern, just before his release, an interview with Polish TV which it later decided not to broadcast.

Mr Walesa had not yet been in contact with his advisers "and we had to avoid a repeat of what happened with Jan Kulaj," leader of rural Solidarity who was released last April. Mr Kulaj had given an interview in which he gave the impression he was rallying to the government and later retracted his statements.

Mr Urban insisted on minimising the importance of Mr Walesa's release and denounced the "atmosphere of sensationalism" surrounding the Solidarity leader. Coverage by the official Polish press [word indistinct] Mr Walesa's release and return to Gdansk in a brief nine-line report was "adequate," he said.

He also denied reports that Mr Walesa's release was the result of a meeting last week between Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski and Catholic Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp.

Apart from Mr Walesa's meeting with Interior Minister Gen Czeslaw Kszczak, there were no other political discussions involving him and no meetings were planned for Mr Walesa with General Jaruzelski, the spokesman said.

LE FIGARO: WALESA TO FOLLOW 'MIDDLE COURSE'

PM161423 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "The Walesa Mystery"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- General Jaruzelski left for Moscow yesterday after Saturday had been marked by two extremely important events: the "release" of Mr Walesa from his place of detention in Arlamow in the southeast of the country and the convocation by the Military Council of National Salvation of a Sejm session for 13 December, the anniversary of the introduction of martial law. It is thought that its precise objective is to lift martial law exactly 1 year after its introduction.

From Saturday, however, until his reappearance at home yesterday evening, a "Walesa mystery," deliberately sustained, gradually turned to impatience and even anxiety, especially in Gdansk where several hundred people, mainly friends and journalists, had literally been camping out in front of the former Solidarity leader's apartment since Friday.

Yesterday evening people began to wonder whether new elements had arisen, calling into question the scenario initially planned. Had Mr Walesa himself "back-pedaled?" Was that why the television interview that was to have been shown yesterday evening was canceled or postponed? Or did Mr Walesa want to protest the fact that the text of his speech had been distributed in advance? Had a last-minute conflict broken out between the government and the former Solidarity leader?

Indeed another mystery arose yesterday evening connected with the question of showing on television the interview given by Mr Walesa on his release. According to the text handed to us Mr Walesa said that his internment conditions had been satisfactory but not luxurious, that, being used to a coastal climate he had had some difficulty in growing accustomed to the Arlamow climate, that nothing had been put into his food, which, moreover, he shared with his guards, that he had been deprived of varied sources of information, only having at his disposal two Polish television networks, a Soviet network and state radio and newspapers. At a political level Mr Walesa merely said that he was prepared to actively strive for national accord, but that everybody understood that term in a different way and that, for him there could be no question of accord on his knees. He stated that he in addition he had "not changed."

Indeed, according to information in my possession, Mr Walesa's basic position on the eve of his release was as follows: No to the authorities' proposal that he should back the new trade union movement. Yes to a return to trade union pluralism and to the creation, under his authority, of a trade union organization that would respect the new law passed by the Sejm, would avoid some mistakes made by Solidarity and some extremes, would reject the workers' self-defense committee intellectuals and politicians, but would be an authentic independent workers' trade union.

In other words Mr Walesa, like the church, would strive to adopt a middle course between the government and the opposition extremists.

Despite the remaining uncertainties and the anxieties that are beginning to be felt in Gdansk, the civilian and ecclesiastical authorities revealed yesterday afternoon that Mr Walesa's arrival in his home city had been delayed but was still imminent. Thus, in a few hours, the "Walesa mystery" was finally to be dispelled.

ZYCIE WARSAWY COMMENTS ON NATIONAL ACCORD

LD161600 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 16 Nov 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Roman Matela, in an article entitled "National Accord and Political Sense," printed in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, writes in the introduction:

The statement can be risked that the state, after bringing about a situation in which the leading exponents of the post-August social postulates are compelled to admit the supremacy of the interests of the state as a whole, is itself forced in turn on one hand to considering thoroughly the partially correct and necessary postulates of the former Solidarity and of the church, and on the other, to creating the conditions for such an expression of social needs that it would become possible to avoid the necessity and risk of sociopolitical tensions in the future.

The author states that the actions and intentions of the authorities to date seem to confirm this mode of thought. Further on in the article Roman Matela cites a number of observations about the need to search for new means of expressing social needs. He states that the slogan, "He who is not with us need not be against us," is not an unrealistic one. As confirmation he quotes the dramatic events of the last year when the antisocialist and antistate direction of some Solidarity activists failed to obtain broader social support.

The author realizes that widespread acceptance of socialism is accompanied by acute polarization of political attitudes. In this context he states that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, as an attempt to unite Poles above political divisions, is a correct and necessary initiative. The author comes out in favor of the reconstruction and in a certain sense the modernization of the political structure of our life. In his view this would allow the extraction of our community from a state of passivity and bitterness, and would contribute toward the broader (?implementation) of the community's participation in government and the expansion of its political base.

It seems, Roman Matela writes, that this direction of transformations is being consolidated, that is, the conditions are gradually emerging for the community's broader participation in and influence on the political life of the state.

COUNCIL OF STATE DISCUSSES INSPECTORATE REPORTS

LD162112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The Council of State today examined a report on the submission and handling of complaints and proposals lodged with People's Councils [NIK] in 1981 and in the first half of this year. It was stated that removing the causes of citizens' complaints requires particularly efficient operation by the administration, action to effectively counteract all manifestations of social injustice which is painfully felt by society, concerted action to stop infringements of the law, waste and arrogance when dealings with the private citizen. [Words indistinct] complaints by the population and also the inspections carried out by the Armed Forces Inspectorate, among others, (?indicate that) the standard of work of the local state administration is not always satisfactory.

Examining a report of the Supreme Chamber of Control about cooperation with People's Councils, the Council of State acknowledged that it serves to consolidate the control functions of local state authorities and provide fuller recognition of the control needs of NIK representatives and enables People's Councils to examine the problems arising in their areas of operation from all sides.

The Council of State also examined a report on the activity of the State Labor Inspectorate during the first 9 months of this year.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD162106 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] A meeting of the Government Presidium has been held. It examined proposals for the modification of certain economic reform mechanisms. The Government Presidium adopted the draft of a Sejm resolution concerning a list of goods and services for which official prices have been fixed for next year. A list of goods and services for which regulated prices are being set has also been determined.

The Government Presidium also passed a decision on counteraction against enterprises accrucing unjustified profits. The next decision pertains to alleviation of income tax progression. The Government Presidium passed a draft entry to the budget bill related to contributions to the state fund for vocational activity. The meeting examined and adopted decisions streamlining the fiscal files. The Government Presidium also evaluated the implementation of the program for budget economies. It emerges from the reports supplied that the government decisions are being put into effect.

The Government Presidium endorsed the draft decisions of the Council of Ministers related to the widening of forms of saving before the end of this year. The Government Presidium also examined the drafts of three decrees submitted by the minister of finance concerning compulsory agricultural insurance and related changes in the manner of determining the penalties and collection of contributions to these insurances. The suggested changes will primarily bring about a widening of the range of insurance protection and will make premiums paid more realistic.

CONFERENCE ON SELF-GOVERNMENT CONTINUES IN WARSAW

LD162000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The scholarly conference under the title "Social Self-Government as the Fundamental Institution of Socialist Democracy" is continuing its 2-day debates in the capital. The conference was organized by the PZPR Central Committee's Institute for the Fundamental Problems of Marxism-Leninism.

On the first day reports were presented concerning the general theory of self-government, the place of self-government in the sociopolitical system of Poland and other socialist countries, and the cooperation of self-governing bodies with party and trade union organizations and with the administration.

Taking part in the conference, Kazimierz Barcikowski spoke about self-government in the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress. He said self-government (?belongs) to the broad trend of a search for democratic solutions in our social and political life. He stressed that essential conditions for the efficient functioning and development of self-government are changes in the system of management, and the economic reform. He also indicated that in self-government people of various convictions -- but representing the standpoint of socialist development -- can be active.

WARSAW VOIVODSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETS

LD161906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The voivodship defense committee in Warsaw has analyzed the sociopolitical situation in the capital and in Warsaw Voivodship and has adopted relevant decisions. Those present at the meeting heard and accepted a report on the implementation of tasks emerging from the inspection of Warsaw Voivodship last March by the Armed Forces Inspectorate. The meeting was chaired by Warsaw Mayor Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Debicki.

SOCIOPOLITICAL ASSOCIATION'S PRESS CONFERENCE

AU122109 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Nov 82 p 2

[Report signed "(W)": "Rzeczywistosc Association Press Conference"]

[Text] At a press conference organized at the seat of its main administration, the main tasks of the Association of clubs of Sociopolitical Knowledge "Rzeczywistosc" were defined on 6 November as being to support socialist changes in Poland and eliminate rightwing trends in the heart of the Polish leftwing.

The chief assumptions of the programmatic statement issued by the Rzeczywistosc Association and ratified at the last session of the main administration's plenum were presented during the conference. The statement defines the association's stand on the most important political, ideological, economic and international issues dealing with the country's past and present. Journalists were informed that attempts had been initiated to schedule the association's first conference for 4 December.

Tadeusz Grabski, chairman of the association's main administration, took part in the press conference and, replying to questions dealing with the letter he sent to his party organization, said that the contents of the letter are not connected with the activities of the association and there is therefore no need to discuss it at the conference.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

AU161250 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13/14 Nov 82 pp 1, 5

[Report signed "(E.W.)": "The Drought Badly Affects Agriculture"]

[Text] At a Department of Agriculture press conference on 12 November chaired by Minister Jerzy Wojtecki, journalists were informed of the problems facing agriculture and farmers, as well as of the expectations for the market.

We are attempting to relay the news from the fields, procurement points and processing plants as it comes in, and will therefore only give a brief outline of the most important data characterizing the fall of 1982.

The drought which affected the greater part of the country, especially in the western and southeastern areas, which received less then 50 percent of the normal rainfall, has affected the size of the harvest and is influencing next year's sowing and the state of the soil.

Yields and harvests of all crops this year will be lower with the exception of cereals, which are expected to yield 21.2 million tons, which is 7.5 percent more than last year, and fruit, which should be 42 percent higher.

This situation very sharply reflects on the reserves of fodder. Continuing in units of food per head, cattle will receive 15 percent less fodder and 25 percent fewer potatoes as feed.

Sowing and other prewinter measures were conducted in unfavorable conditions as it is too dry for cereals and rape to thrive. The sowing of winter crops missed the planned target by 12 percent, and 35 percent less rape was sown than planned.

The fodder situation has a vital influence on the procurement of cereals, potatoes and cattle. Farmers retain grain in order to fatten the herds so the cereal procurement plan has not even been implemented to the halfway mark. Over 900,000 tons of edible potatoes were procured, as opposed to the 1.2 million tons envisaged by the plan, but the procurement plan for industry has hardly been implemented to the 36-percent level, while the plan for the supply of alcohol distilleries has only reached the 20-percent stage.

A sharp decline has been noted in animal production. According to October figures, livestock has dropped by 2.2 percent since last year, with the number of sows falling by as much as 13.2 percent and piglets by 15.7 percent. The number of cattle is also 1.1 percent lower and the number of young cattle is likewise 2.9 percent smaller. The procurement of sows, cows and calves is, however, increasing.

It is already apparent from these indications that the situation affecting agriculture, farmers and all of us indirectly is not and will not be an easy one. The department is endeavoring to counteract the difficulties. Attempts are being made to secure additional cereal imports to satisfy the needs of the market. New contracting principles will be in force as of the new calender year which will make it mandatory to hold consultations with parties interested in animal production and with crop producers beginning with the harvest of 1984. Let us remember that these principles will link deliveries of manufactured goods to the sale of agricultural products. Care is constantly being devoted to the growth of industrial deliveries such as tools, equipment, machines and especially spare parts. The first results of this concern have already been noted. Great hopes and duties are being placed on the organizers of agricultural production in its various branches. Consultations, technical help and concern for the acquired products and their producers are the order of the day. Chemistry is under constant supervision for the sake of agriculture. Consumers, just like farmers must live through the difficult times until the new harvest.

The market will experience the greatest difficulties with meat, dairy products and eggs. It is in view of this that efforts are being made to oppose the reduction of the standard of controlled rations. Our reserves of meat are meager as a result of the expected decrease in the procurement supplies, but these supplies ought not to decrease any further with the help of measures within the controlled market designed to maintain the present ration card quotas. It will be crucially necessary to import fats in the region of 30,000 tons of lard and 20,000 tons of butter just to satisfy our monthly needs.

The confectionary industry, which is just as dependent on beets as on potatoes -- although the former has a high sugar yield even if it did not measure up to expectations as far as weight is concerned -- will have to vary its recipes and the assortment of goods it offers. There will not be an excess of eggs -- on the contrary, a shortage is expected. In order, therefore, to relieve the situation, our total output of nutritional feed -- that is, 750,000 tons -- will go to egg-producing farms.

MINISTER ON CAUSE OF DOMESTIC MARKET PROBLEMS

LD161900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The market situation and the most immediate prospects in this field were presented at today's press conference by Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec.

He said the market is once again under enormous pressure from the growing money income of the population. It is estimated that by the end of this year the Polish people's savings will total Zl.3 trillion. It is true that about one-third of this income consists of various kinds of commitment, such as repayment of loans and taxes, but the rest constitutes the equivalent of 3 and 1/2 months' market supply. It seems that this is the main cause of the very slow improvement in the situation with regard to daily shopping.

The year 1983 should, in Minister Lakomiec's opinion, become a turning point regarding the discontinuation of rationing. However, a great deal depends on whether the upward trend in production will continue. The first things to be derationed are soap and washing powders. But, to avoid their being bought up excessively, various countermeasures have been announced, although no details are revealed. It is to be expected, however, that this will be linked to an appropriate prices policy and will be carried out in stages.

STATISTICAL OFFICE RELEASES DATA FOR OCTOBER

LD161550 Warsaw PAP in English 1459 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Texg] Warsaw, 16 Nov -- Industrial production last October was by 5 per cent higher compared with last year's figures for that month. The output of mining industries went up by 10 per cent and of the processing industry by 4 per cent, according to data for last October released by the Central Statistical Office.

Thus in the third successive month the value of marketed production was higher compared with similar periods last year and the processing industry has recorded a growth in output for the second month in succession.

Production in coal mining, power, iron metallurgy, engineering, precision, chemical, building materials, paper-making and leather industry went up by 9 per cent or more.

Compared with data for October last year, output of hard and brown coal, as well as production of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers and cement, paper and motor cars has increased substantially.

The potato harvest was completed by the end of October. A small percentage of sugar beet crops is still to be gathered. The cattle and pig population decreased but purchases from farmers of pigs and cattle for slaughter went up.

In foreign trade turnover with socialist countries remained at a high level. Export to capitalist countries was unchanged but import from these countries was significantly lower. For example, Poland's export went up by 15.2 per cent, but import fell by 7.7 per cent compared with October 1981.

In Poland's trade with socialist countries, export reached the value of 40.9 billion zltys and import stood at 43.1 billion zlotys. Compared with October last year export increased by 32.3 per cent and import rose by 6.8 per cent. The adverse balance of trade with socialist countries increased up to 33 billion zlotys but was half as high as in the period of the first ten months of last year.

Last October export to capitalist countries stood at 32.6 billion zlotys and import from these countries was worth 24.7 billion zlotys, both figures lower than those for the corresponding period of last year.

Last October 8,400 apartments, or by 6.1 per cent more compared with October 1981, were handed over for use.

Average employment in the basic sectors of socialized economy was by 4.4 per cent lower and average pay including compensation for food price increases amounted last October to 12,073 zlotys having went up 4,034 zlotys compared with October last year. The global incomes of the population went up substantially.

The CSO communique says in conclusion that the food market situation did not radically improve but supplies of the rationed articles were fully ensured. The growth of the cost of living has not been fully offset by the growth of money incomes of the population.

REAGAN SEEN ATTEMPTING TO SAVE FACE

LD161934 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 16 Nov 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] New York 15 Nov -- Something is beginning to happen in the administration of President Ronald Reagan which arouses the state of excitement not only in the American mass media. It is said that the President has already changed his tone.

That fact was commonly noted but the question remains whether this will be accompanied by a change of course as well? -- Only life can supply the answer.

There is a dominating belief that people like Ronald Reagan do not change, do not change their views and world outlooks. Yet, there is also another school of thought claiming that Ronald Reagan is not the type who will stick to the old course even when dangerous reefs appear on the horizon. This school also believes that the present President is so steadfast that he will not sacrifice even his convictions to secure the second term of office for himself.

Reagan treated the November elections to Congress and state authorities as a kind of referendum about his domestic and foreign policy.

He must have taken the election results for a signal of withering support for the policy of confrontation, cold war and military build up in the situation when the administration was facing a bundle of unsolved domestic problems. Therefore he abandoned the tone of a crusader and uncompromising ideologist, assuming the posture of a man who understands the dangers facing the whole world, including America. Simultaneously, what he says seems to mean that the change in the Soviet leadership creates an opportunity that gives him a chance to make certain corrections in to-date policy, while saving his face.

President Reagan behaves like somebody who suddenly became aware that he made a mistake engaging in a fight on all the fronts possible; from the confrontation with the Soviet Union through cooling down relations with China and simultaneous confrontation in the Middle East with Israel and the Arab countries, in the Central and South America to the dispute with allies over the [word indistinct] military buildup and trade with the East.

Reagan also knows that in the next two years he will have to wage many battles with the new Congress, the biggest one will involve funds for his military build up programme.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN KUWAIT

LD161544 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 16 Nov 82

[By PAP special correspondent Janusz Golebiowski]

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Nov -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, now on an official visit to Kueait, today held talks with leaders and government representatives of that country and held at a press conference.

Minister Olszowski was received by the amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, with whom he discussed Polish-Kuwaiti relations and international issues.

The amir showed great goodwill in favour of expanding these relations, expressing simultaneously his satisfaction at the information on the favourable development of the situation in Poland.

The Polish foreign minister also had talks with Kuwaiti Prime Minister Sa'd as-Sabah as well as Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Information Sabah as-Sabah.

The course of all those talks and the entire visit were evaluated by Minister Olszowski at a press conference as very beneficial and timely. During the talks the sides discussed Polish-Kuwaiti bilateral relations as well as issues connected with international situation. The talks allow for drawing conclusions as to the further concrete prospects for the development of cooperation, especially in economy.

A direct concrete result of the visit, Minister Olszowski pointed out, is the conclusion of a cultural agreement which concerns cooperation in art, higher education and health protection as well as tourism and sport. Poland plans to resume direct Polish airlines Lot flights with Kuwait in the near future.

Answering the questions of journalists at the press conference, Minister Olszowski voiced Poland's decisive support for the Arab cause, and especially the right of the Arab nation of Palestine to its own sovereign state. He also pointed to the need for a peaceful settlement of Iraq-Iran conflict.

Makes Stop in Athens

LD161538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] On his way back from India and Kuwait, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski stopped stopped over in Athens, where he has had talks with Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos and other Foreign Ministry representatives. Matters of bilateral relations were discussed and the significance of the meeting between Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Andreas Papandreou in Moscow on the further development of friendly relations between Poland and Greece was stressed.

CEAUSESCU SEEN OFF BY GRISHIN IN MOSCOW

AU152025 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] On His way from his Moscow residence to the airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and the other members of the delegation were accompanied by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Dymshits, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Kiselev, deputy department head at the party Central Committee.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS PAY HOMAGE TO BREZHNEV

AU160900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 15 Nov 82

["Tribute to L.I. Brezhnev" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/11/1982 -- A mourning meeting took place in Romania's capital city on November 15 in tribute to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, organized by the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP and the Municipal People's Council.

Emil Bobu; Gheorghe Pana; Gheorghe Radulescu; Miu Dobrescu; Cornel Onescu; Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister; members of the CC of the RCP; ministers; executives of central institutions; scientists and men of letters; generals and officers; working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions were also in the attendance.

Present were also V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the USSR in Bucharest, members of the embassy.

The homage-paying meeting was opened by Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP. At the meeting Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, empowered by President Nicolae Ceausescu, expressed, on behalf of the Central Committee of the RCP, of the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the communists and of the entire Romanian people, deep compassion for the heavy loss suffered by the communists and the peoples of the Soviet Union following the death of Leonid Brezhnev.

Highlighting the fact that Leonid Brezhnev had devoted his entire life and long revolutionary activity to the lofty ideals of socialism and communism, to the progress of the peoples of the Soviet Union, to the cause of peace and progress in the world. The speaker said that the working people in Romania knew well his personality and rich revolutionary activity, his role in leading the Soviet party and state for almost two decades.

He also said that the contribution Leonid Brezhnev made to the promotion of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, a policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and collaboration, of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world was well known in Romania.

Paying tribute to the deceased, the speaker went on, the working people in our country evokes his contribution to the development of the relations of friendship, solidarity and many-sided collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Grounded on full equality, mutual esteem and respect, on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration contribute to speeding up socialist and communist construction in the two countries, serve the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

In conclusion the speaker expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and the collaboration in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other fields would steadily intensify and expand both bilaterally and on an international plane in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Ambassador V.I. Drozdenko then took the floor.

ROMANIAN ENVOY'S TALKS IN ISRAEL 'POSITIVE'

AU162025 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, November 16 (ANSA) -- A mission to Israel by Romanian special envoy, Minister Vasile Pungan, was said to have been "positive, constructive and clarifying".

Diplomatic sources here told ANSA today that the special envoy for President Nicolae Ceausescu had taken the latter's proposals on the Palestinian problem with him to Jerusalem for talks with Israeli leaders. The same sources said that the Palestinian issue was also the chief subject of talks Pungan had with Israeli premier Menahem Begin.

The importance of the Israeli-Romanian talks is especially clear if it is noted that they came soon after the meeting between Ceausescu and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on October 30 in Bucharest, and shortly before Begin's trip to the United States, the sources continued.

Romania has always been very active diplomatically in seeking a peaceful solution to the various Mideast problems, efforts that have been widely appreciated on an international level.

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES FURNITURE RAW MATERIAL CUTS

AU131721 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today once again examined how measures are implemented aimed at redesigning furniture in order to cut back on raw material consumption and to correlate all types of furniture with the size of apartments built in our country.

"This working meeting with specialists from design, research and production units and with the leadership of the Ministry of Wood Processing and Building Materials was attended by Comrades Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Ana Muresan, Richard Winter, cadres from the leadership of certain economic ministries and central institutions."

This meeting took place at the exhibition complex in Herastrau Park and stressed the importance of introducing more efficient production technologies, of making use of prefabs and cutting back on raw material consumption and improving the quality of furniture. The party secretary general was briefed by the relevant minister, Ion Florea, on how the recommendations made during a previous meeting were being implemented and on how increased economic efficiency is being achieved.

SFRY, LCY LEADERS CONCLUDE MOSCOW VISIT 16 NOV

Meet With Andropov

LD161454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 16 (TANJUG) -- Presidents of the presidencies of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic and Mitja Ribicic met here today, Tuesday, with Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov.

On behalf of the two presidencies, Stambolic and Ribicic expressed deep condolences upon the death of Leonid Brezhnev. Yuriy Andropov expressed gratitude for the homage paid to Brezhnev by the leadership and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The meeting was attended by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and Yugoslav Ambassador to the Soviet Union Milojko Drulovic, as well as by Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Rusakov.

In the ensuing talk views were exchanged on some questions in Yugoslav-Soviet relations and topical international problems. Both sides expressed readiness to further develop and deepen comprehensive and equitable cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Communist Party.

Depart for Belgrade

LD161356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav delegation led by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday attended the burial of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and left Moscow today on a special plane. The delegation was also comprised of Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and LCY Central Committee members Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR. The delegation was received this morning by new Soviet party head Yuriy Andropov.

At Moscow airport, Vnukovo-2, the Yugoslav delegation was seen off by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Ivan Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Oleg Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and other Soviet personalities. Yugoslav Ambassador in Moscow Milojko Drulovic, Dusan Strbac, minister counsellor, and other embassy members also saw them off.

STAMBOLIC WELCOMES ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU 17 NOV

LD171104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and of the Council of Ministers, and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, arrived this morning for a working and friendly visit to our country.

At Surcin's Beograd Airport the high-ranking guests from friendly and nonaligned Ethiopia was welcomed and greeted by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other prominent Yugoslav personalities.

The following were in the welcoming party. Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Mito Micajkov, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense; Luka Reljic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and others.

Berhanu Baye, PMAC member; Yusuf Ahmed, minister of transport and communications; and Mengistu Gemechu, special assistant to the president of socialist Ethiopia, and others, arrived with President Mengistu.

MOJSOV, JANZIC WELCOME POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI

LD162142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 16 (TANJUG) -- Central Committee Politbureau member of the Polish United Workers Party and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, on returning from official visits to India and Kuwait, met this afternoon, Tuesday, in Belgrade with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov and executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Vlado Janzic.

During the working meeting bilateral relations and the current international situation were discussed, particularly current problems relating to the Madrid followup of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Mosjov informed Olszowski on activities in relation to preparation for the seventh nonaligned summit next March in New Delhi.

MOSJOV RECEIVES CANADIAN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD162306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov today, Tuesday, received Marchan de Montigny, deputy foreign minister of Canada, who is heading a delegation of the Canadian Foreign Ministry to the regular political consultations with the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

They conferred on the current international questions and on the possibilities of promoting Yugoslav-Canadian [word indistinct] still further.

COLOVIC VIEWS 'THAWING' IN U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

AU152145 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The decision of U.S. President Reagan to lift the embargo against deliveries of Western equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline has been received at the Brussels headquarters of the European community as a gesture of opening toward the Soviet Union at this sensitive time, as it is said. At the same time, the Brussels headquarters also does not deny the decision's political importance for the recovery of a disrupted Western unity to which the American embargo on the deliveries of Western equipment for the so-called "deal of the century" has greatly contributed. Dragan Colovic reports:

This gesture of good will toward the Soviet Union -- as the decision of U.S. President Reagan to lift the embargo against the deliveries of equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline is explained in the West -- came only 3 days after the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and 2 days after the Polish Government's announcement that Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade unions, would be released.

U.S. President Reagan claims that neither of these two events has directly influenced his action. The impression nevertheless remains that, if these events were not the real reasons, then they at least provided a good motive to make it known, at the time of a change at the helm of the Soviet state and party, that the United States is ready for better relations with the Soviet Union. Naturally this improvement is made conditional, depending on the readiness and good will of the other side.

The Soviet Union has not yet commented on the decision of U.S. President Reagan to lift the embargo against the deliveries of equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline. But the way in which Moscow received the U.S. President's statement of condolences and the way in which Vice President George Bush -- head of the U.S. delegation to Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, who said that the United States is ready to continue to work for positive relations between the two big powers -- was received can be interpreted as meaning that Moscow, too, is apparently ready to respond positively to gestures of good will.

Of course, the tension in relations between the two big powers, which has culminated especially in recent months, cannot disappear overnight. It is nearly certain that much more time, good will, patience and wisdom on both sides will be needed to insure that these initial signs of relaxation of tension will grown firmer roots. For, it must not be forgotten that a certain thawing -- still only in words -- has taken place at a specific moment. This is the moment of change in the highest state and party leadership of the Soviet Union -- that is, at a time when words are chosen and when, what is natural, there is no desire to offend the other side in any way whatsoever. For this reason the coming weeks and months will show to what an extent these first American signals have been forced by the relations within the Western bloc -- in which, despite American opposition, the American allies persisted in their view that a successful completion of the deal of the century is in their economic, political and security interest -- or whether what is involved is a real American desire to develop more constructive relations with the Soviet Union. Time will also confirm to what an extent the present positive restraint of the Soviet Union is a result of the momentary circumstances and specific atmosphere and to what an extent it is a reliable sign of a desire to finally move together with the other superpower toward a revival of the seriously disrupted detente.

FEC'S DRAGAN MAKES ECONOMIC REPORT TO ASSEMBLY

LD121800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- In elaborating the concept of our economic policy for 1983, we proceed from the orientation that the conditions, objectives and tasks of our socioeconomic development in 1983 should be established as realistically and concretely as possible, that all accompanying documents should work out the objectives and tasks and should establish the material and working commitments of specific factors of our economic operations, and that the resolution should contain those basic solutions which occurred during the first stage of the operation of the long-term program of economic stabilization which must be carried out at once and without delay as early as next year. This stand was particularly influenced by the fact that there are considerable delays with the work on the changes and additions to the Yugoslav social plan for the period between 1981-85, and because of objective circumstances our economic policy next year cannot be based on existing medium-term plan documents. This was stated in his introductory report at a session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

The current economic situation shows that we will enter the ensuing year 1983 with enormous problems which have developed during the past decade -- some of them even got worse this year -- and that the ensuing year will be much more difficult than the present one.

The results attained this year show that in virtually all sectors of social reproduction, material development are considerably at variance with forecasts, and that despite many measures taken during the year, mainly in the sector of our economic relations with foreign countries and with regard to curbing unrealistic expenditure, prices and deflation, the conditions for the implementation of the key task of convertible export, which was the strategic orientation of our economic policy this year, have not been ensured. It has again been shown that it is not enough (?for) a new policy merely to be laid down and agreed on. In view of the fact that there are many protagonists of responsibility for its implementation, and there is inadequate insistence on synchronized operation by all the participants, ranging from the federation, republics and provinces down to the municipalities and organizations of associated labor, a break in some links of this chain has an adverse effect on the consistent implementation of the agreed policy.

During this year, many earlier difficulties and problems have become even more aggravated and worse within the overall economic situation in the country, and in many aspects acquired the features of a crisis. This is unequivocally indicated by the following most conspicuous material problems manifested this year, and many of them will be carried forward into the next year:

A critical situation with regard to maintaining our country's foreign liquidity, because as never before, we were weighed down this year by the burden of the repayment of debts for the credits which for years had been taken, in many cases in quite an uncontrolled way, with no account being taken of the possibilities for their repayment;

The tendency for a fall in industrial production;

The considerably restricted foreign currency resources to secure the import of appropriate raw materials and reproduction material;

Intensified global and structural imbalance of commodity-monetary relations;

The growth of all forms of consumption over and above our realistic material and financial possibilities;

The growth of prices and of rates of inflation, which by far exceed the planned and acceptable level for this year;

The sharp growth of the cost of production and of losses in the economy;

The further fall of labor productivity and of efficiency in economic operations;

Further exacerbation of the problem of unemployment, which in conditions of an intensive growth of the cost of living threatens the standard of living of this category of our citizens.

The trends in the various sectors of social reproduction show that our country's present economic conditions and the overall economic situation are very much more unfavorable than at the beginning of the year, Dragan said.

However, despite inadequate efficiency in the implementation of the outlined objectives and tasks, some significant objectives have been implemented this year, First, although with certain periodic minor delays, we have managed to pay off some very big matured debts, despite the sudden reduction in financial support from abroad.

The amount of the debts we have paid off so far -- coupled with a considerable reduction in short-term credits -- shows that we have found enough strength to pay off our debts and that we can behave in an economical way within the frameworks we have set ourselves. We managed to do that, but with new problems -- reduced reserves, and the attempts to socialize [as received] -- shift the debts and other commitments arising from them to other subjects,) whereby the temporary way of securing loans to pay off foreign debts on the basis of solidarity is being abused.

Second, the level of industrial production is still a little higher than last year, thanks also to some new capacities, regardless of the fact that there is an imminent struggle to halt the trend of falling production. We have proved that by relying more on domestic sources, the level of production can be maintained although imports have been falling now for 3 years in succession. Furthermore, we have taken a number of measures to rationalize and economize energy consumption, which despite the justified criticism that they are very late have nevertheless met with approval, although some of these measures are very rigorous.

Dragan stressed that the most critical point in the implementation of our economic policy this year is in the area of economic relations with foreign countries. The foreign liquidity problems, which have been manifesting themselves in a more intensive way since 1979, have become aggravated this year to such an extent that they seriously threaten our basic efforts to stabilize economic trends. In 1982 the matured commitment to pay off foreign debts in convertible currencies amounted to $4.85 billion. Of this, $2 billion was to pay off the capital on long-term and medium-term credits, $2.23 billion was to pay the interest -- mainly because of the high interest rates in some developed countries -- and about $600 million was to reduce some short-term loans. To date, about $3.5 billion has been paid off and the short-term loan has been reduced by about $636 million.

The situation concerning foreign liquidity is becoming even more complex because the envisaged objectives and tasks in the foreign trade sector are not being implemented. Instead of the 8.5 percent increase, or rather the 12 percent increase to the convertible area planned for this year, the overall goods exports increased between 1 January and 31 October this year by only 2.6 percent and by 6.7 percent to the convertible area. At the same time imports are down 9.3 percent with the same figure applying to the convertible area.

Despite that, price rises during the first half of this year threatened the implementation of the resolution which stated that current retail price rises must not exceed 15 percent and a high rate of inflation weakened the efficiency of all other measures of economic policy, particularly concerning our economic relations with foreign countries. For this reason and in order to secure enough time to counter negative trends the Federal Executive Council [FEC] already at the end of July passed the decision imposing a ceiling on prices of all products and services. However, price rises have not been stopped. What happened is that during the past 10 months of this year, as compared with December 1981, the prices set by manufacturers of industrial products went up by 21.9 percent, retail prices by 26.4 percent and the cost of living by 27.5 percent.

The rise in producer prices of agricultural produce was even faster: Over 6 months they went up by 21.9 percent.

We expect that by the end of the year prices at the level of the producer of industrial products will go up 25-26 percent, retail prices by about 30 percent and cost of living by about 31 percent and that we shall enter next year with a high level of prices, although it will be slightly lower than the level we entered into this year, said Dragan.

Speaking on the economic policy next year Zvone Dragan said that the FEC believes that the variant of total reliance on one's own resources is the only realistic variant. There is no alternative regardless of the extent of financial support from abroad which it will be possible to secure next year, especially since our economy, as we are about to enter the year 1983, faces the serious danger of deep-seated recession not only because of a fall in industrial production but also because of the overall rate of growth of social product, because of the disruption in the sphere of foreign liquidity, of market stability of employment, etc. This orientation alone will make it possible for us to avoid total foreign illiquidity next year and a deficit in our balance of payments which we could not resolve financially, and simultaneously, too, to begin the implementation of economic stabilization on a long-term basis and in so doing to gradually restore Yugoslavia's reputation in foreign capital markets.

This orientation will indubitably represent a big trial for our country, especially for all subjective forces in the country, particularly since the objective public, both domestic and foreign, demands and expects this from us. This has remained the only socially acceptable alternative in the direction of the already approved line of economic stabilization.

Bearing in mind that over $5 billion of foreign debt matures for repayment next year and that we must properly secure all conditions to meet these commitments, the FEC believes that the only way out which makes possible both the repayment of debts and the financing of the necessary imports for current reproduction and consumption is to be found in increasing or preventing a further fall in industrial production, in further increasing agricultural production and in promoting tourism and other activities which will secure the realization of the aggressive variant of exports, especially into the convertible markets. Accordingly, the key sector in the struggle to implement the objectives and tasks of our economic policy next year lies in the sector of economic relations with foreign countries.

In these changed conditions we cannot count on the deficits of our balance of payments next year but must proceed from the firm orientation toward a balanced commodity exchange with the convertible area, possibly even with a small surplus. This will be possible only if the export of goods and services into the convertible area next year is considerably higher than the exports we planned for this year. It is certain that export results in 1982 would have been better if instead of concentrating our forces on a quest for fresh foreign credits everybody in our country had been organized in good time and had taken appropriate measures to secure higher convertible exports, a more successful tourist season and an import of foreign currency under other headings.

For this reason, in our latest estimates about securing the material framework for 1983 we proceed from the assumption that we are in a position to ensure a growth of exports which will be higher than planned for this year. Present calculations show that next year we could ensure a rise in commodity and services exports into convertible markets by 15 to 20 percent at least, and cover at least 75 percent of our imports with our exports, said Dragan.

With this aim in mind, we must use the economic policy measures and general social activity to form or urgently complete export programs in those organizations of associated labor and groups which might become the key exponents of this orientation, on whose activity depends the realization of this basic orientation of solving the existing situation.

In the agricultural and food industry, where opportunities exist for rapid achievements in increased production and exports if we rely on our own strengths to a greater extent, we must use these opportunities to the maximum in 1983. We must carry out the autumn sowing successfully and ensure conditions for the success of the spring sowing so that agricultural production in 1983 is at least 2.5 percent higher than this year.

In the sphere of exports of services and other nonmaterial foreign currency earners, we must eliminate the negative consequences which have been caused by problems in this year's tourist season as soon as possible.

In the sphere of transportation it is possible, judging by the current assessment, to achieve a net increase in foreign currency income on the convertible market of at least 10 percent over the sum for 1982 on the basis of numerous measures and activities.

As a result of a more organized approach and greater competitiveness we expect to ensure a 15 percent increase in foreign currency income from carrying out investment work abroad.

Dragan said that balance of payments considerations up to now indicate that within such restricted material limits next year overall imports from the convertible region need to be reduced nominally by 7 percent in relation to estimated imports in 1982. This requires extreme rationalization.

Within the context of the limited possibilities of imports in general we must also restructure the imports of consumer goods in order to ensure the import of essential goods of vital interest to the population, the shortage of which has been pronounced this year, such as drugs, detergents, coffee and some other products.

In such limited conditions the imports of the most essential reproduction materials must have priority and even in the most difficult case such imports must remain at this year's level or even slightly above it. According to the planning of imports in relation to suitable material balance of payments, we should ensure imports of basic energy and other raw materials and reproduction material of the greatest significance for the whole process of reproduction and exports. With this aim in mind we need to ensure greater imports of reproduction materials with a view to increasing net foreign currency income and making greater use of goods credits, compensation and other arrangements.

The production orientation necessary to ensure the creation of conditions to put an end, on a strictly selective basis, to the continued fall in industrial production and the continued reduction in general economic activity will depend on the results of the basic measures and activities being carried out in the sphere of economic relations with other countries.

Within the limits of the projected development, in the conditions of setting aside a significant part of the social product which must be used to pay off foreign debts, and proceeding from the assumption of a radical reduction in extra resources from abroad, we must carry out a rigorous reduction in all forms of internal consumption. In the given conditions general consumption next year must in real terms be about 10 percent less compared to 1982 and there must be a differentiation in the reduction of individual aspects of consumption. Thus the real volume of personal consumption must be about 6-7 percent lower, the social standard must be about 10 percent lower, investments in basic resources about 20 percent lower and joint consumption about 10-12 percent lower. In such relations in the movement of individual aspects of consumption we can create the conditions to increase reserves by about 15 to 20 percent.

Next year there must be radical changes in the structure of personal consumption and a more resolute approach to the first phases of introducing economic rents combined with suitable social policy measures, economic prices of various communal and transportation services and greater participation by the population in financing health protection and other needs in the sphere of the social standard.

We need to ensure that the movement of personal incomes in production sectors is strictly dependent on labor productivity and their growth must be somewhat slower than growth in net income.

Personal incomes in unproductive and nonindustrial activities must be nominally at this year's planned level in the first half of next year, and this assumes the necessary corrections which will necessarily have to be made in those organizations of associated labor and communities which this year exceeded the planned limits. In the second half of next year personal incomes in those areas should grow much more slowly than the growth of personal incomes in production, Dragan said.

The adoption of all measures aimed at implementing the anti-inflation program and the changes in the law on the basis of the system of prices and social control of prices must ensure conditions in which there is a forceful end to uncontrolled and unjustified price rises next year. With their chain reaction and effect they harm efforts aimed at the successful implementation of the stabilization policy, our economy can no longer endure such a high rate of inflation as has been present in the last few years.

Without losing sight of the negative consequences of excessive maintenance of administrative control in the sphere of prices and accepting the orientation aimed at a resolute reduction in the rate of general price growth as early as 1983, the Federal Executive Council considers that the application of the current system of direct control of prices represents an economic necessity, at least in the first half of 1983.

In the light of these trends the Federal Executive Council considers that the supply of the domestic market in 1983 will take place in more complex conditions than this year. The funds available for consumption will be lower following the more selective development of industrial production and greater orientation toward exports. In such a situation we must ensure priority for essential products of significance for the basic needs of citizens. In the whole of the country on unified bases we must achieve priority production of goods of vital interest to consumers. With the same aim in view the importing of essential consumer goods will be ensured even in the most difficult conditions, Zvone Dragan emphasized.

The fall in consumption and the living standard will have direct social and wider social consequences: On the basis of jointly established criteria we must thus work out and adopt programs of social policy measures at all levels, from organizations of associated labor, local communities, municipalities, to the republics, provinces and federation, in order to ensure in a socialist and self-management manner the material and social position of the most threatened categories of working people and citizens, Zvone Dragan said.

Speaking about employment, Dragan said that in the complex conditions of economic activity next year, when we will be confronted with numerous problems of reviving or preventing a fall in economic growth and when investments will fall considerably, through suitable restructuring within the general possibilities of employment we will have to ensure conditions aimed at stimulating employment in production and other economic activities, especially by young qualified cadres, whose proportion is constantly rising in the overall number of persons seeking employment.

Proceeding from this, the FEC deems it necessary to implement certain changes and amendments to some parts of the economic system, particularly in the mechanism aimed at making it more effective, as well as achieving suitable development of the system.

In this, continued development must proceed in the direction of strengthening the system of socialist self-management and the action of the planning and market economy, which is one of the basic conditions for ensuring the planned radical change in coming years, starting even more resolutely in 1983, Dragan said.

The assessment of the monetary credit and banking system and policy has confirmed the conviction that the existing unacceptable social practice applied in primary issues and the problems of deposits and credit relations in the banks, as well as some other unresolved issues of the functioning of the monetary and credit system, prevent workers from controlling the money sphere of social reproduction.

The FEC proposes that this year we do as much as possible to carry out a reform of the tax system and policy with a view to using changes in the tax system to stimulate production and creative work and to adequately incorporate economic, social and fiscal functions of taxation into the system and policy. With this aim in mind there will be a tendency toward gradual reduction of indirect taxes and other indirect duties which would be reduced primarily to the role which these taxes have as instruments of economic and social policy and in strengthening the role of direct taxes. Agreement between the republics and autonomous provinces will create a unified basis for taxing the income of agricultural producers, in which all three factors which influence the creation of income in agriculture -- land, work and work equipment -- will be evaluated and joint bases will be set for the stimulation of production investment.

The FEC also assesses that the forthcoming changes in the direction of a much more rational attitude cannot be achieved completely without a radical change in attitudes to work and work discipline. So we consider that the question of work discipline, the possible termination of a person's employment as a result of laziness, and other issues and measures which need to be taken to achieve maximum contribution in work, the dismissal of lazy employees and so forth, must be ensured through suitable changes in republican and provincial laws on employment where this has not yet been done.

The FEC considers that in order for such a concept of economic policy to be realized there must be complete mobilization of all economic and sociopolitical subjects with the most active participation by all citizens both in order to maintain the integrity of reproduction trends and to ensu e the conditions for the implementation of the basic tasks which lie before us. The difficult conditions of socioeconomic development next year require greater efficiency in the functioning of the whole of associated labor, and the maximum emphasis on individual and collective responsibility at all levels.

Without simultaneous and synchronized action by all the forces at the disposal of society and without the necessary self-denials at all levels, increased economies and greater efforts, we will not be able to achieve the real prerequisites for long-term more stable and more successful movement in economic and social development.

The latest measures of the SFRY Assembly and the FEC have gained, along with some justified critical remarks directed at the delay in adopting these measures, the basic support of the majority of our citizens, as well as that of the majority of political, economic and financial circles abroad. But these are just the first steps in the resolute change in the economic stabilization policy and we must take maximum advantage of the favorable atmosphere for a radical change which obliges us, and at the same time creates favorable subjective conditions for us, to be even more resolute in the direction of the urgent aims of the economic stabilization policy.

All this clearly indicates that the basic prerequisite for more stable development in the coming period is reliance on our own resources, which means reliance not only on our own material production forces in society, but also on the strength of people and the active position of people in the system of socialist self-management and a more rapid end to the extensive method of economic activity and autarchic development which is dominant today, proceeding from overcoming our own weaknesses and reserves at all levels. This also means greater reliance on more capable young people, more creative cadres who are qualified, scientific and managerial, as well as on workers in associated labor and agricultural workers who hold the basic levers of the production process, Zvone Dragan said.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS IN BELGRADE 11 NOV

AU111447 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0855 GMT on 11 November, jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd and Novi Sad radios, began to carry a live relay of the opening session of the Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation at the trade union hall in Belgrade. Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Central Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, opened the session at 0858 GMT, and a choir sang the "Internationale."

Nedeljkovic then said: "Comrades: I greet all the present delegates and guests at the Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation. Allow me to greet most warmly Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the SFRY Presidency [applause]; Comrade Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium [applause]; Comrade Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and the delegation of the SFRY Assembly [applause]; Comrade Marin Cetinic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and the delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference [applause]; presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, and presidents of the central committees and the provincial committees of the League of Communists of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces [applause]; the delegation of the Federation of the Yugoslav National Liberation War Veterans Associations [applause].

"I greet distinguished revolutionaries and trade union leaders of many years who are attending the ninth congress [applause]; the delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army [applause]; the delegation of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy [applause]; the delegation of the Conference for the Problems of the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia [applause]; the delegation of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation [applause]; the representatives of social organizations [applause]. I also greet distinguished sociopolitical, cultural and scientific workers and artists attending our congress [applause]. I greet the representatives of our workers temporarily employed abroad [applause]; the delegation of Belgrade, the city hosting the Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation [applause].

"It with great pleasure that I am greeting the representatives of the friendly national, regional, and international trade union organizations and the ILO [applause]. I am convinced that their presence at the Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, as well as the meetings and talks which we will have during their stay in Yugoslavia, will make a significant contribution to the development of the friendship and cooperation between the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation and the trade union organizations they represent [applause]."

Nedeljkovic then said that, "for the first time, we are holding a Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Congress without Josip Broz Tito, honorary president of our organization, a man who with his thought and work was always indissolubly linked with the workers class and the trade unions." Nedeljkovic eulogized Tito, recalling his statements at successive trade union congresses. He also mentioned "Eduard Kardelj, revolutionary, Marxist theoretist and closest fellow fighter and collaborator of Josip Broz Tito," and deceased trade union officials, and called for a minute's silence in their honor.

At Nedeljkovic's proposal, a working presidium and a secretariat of the congress were elected and took their places on the podium. At 0916 GMT, Mika Spiljak took the chair, expressed thanks for the confidence shown him and paid tribute to Leonid Brezhnev.

Spiljak then proposed delegations to lay wreaths on the tombs of Tito, Djuro Sajal and Dusan Petrovic Sane, and greeted the foreign delegations present:

"Comrades: At the invitation of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Central Council, the ninth congress is attended by representatives of a large number of foreign national trade union organizations, of regional and international trade union organizations and of the ILO." He listed the delegations of the following organizations, naming the head of the delegation in each instance: the General Union of Algerian Workers, the Federation of Free German Trade Unions, the German Trade Union Federation, the National Workers Union of Angola, the Argentinian General Confederation of Labor, the Austrian Trade Union Federation, the National Workers Council of Bangladesh, the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions of Belgium, the Bolivian Workers Central, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Unified Workers Central of Chile, the Chinese National Trade Union Federation, the Pan-Cypriot Federation of Labor, the Trade Union Confederation of the Congo, the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions, the Unified Confederation of Workers of Costa Rica, the Cuban Workers Central, the Danish trade unions, the Egyptian Trade Union Federation, the Ethiopian National Trade Union Federation, the Finnish Trade Union Federation, the French Democratic Confederation of Labor, the General Confederation of Labor of France, the Trade Union Congress of Ghana, the General Confederation of Labor of Greece, the National Workers' Confederation of Guinea, the National Workers Workers' Union of Guinea-Bissau, the Hungarian trade unions, the Indian Labor Federation, the Indian Trade Unions Center, the General Confederation of Labor of Iraq, the Italian General Confederation of Labor, the Italian Labor Union, the Christian Union of Italian Workers, the General Council of the Trade Unions of Japan, the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Japan, the Confederation of Labor of Lebanon, the Malaysian Trade Union Congress, the National Workers' Union of Mali, the General Workers' Union of Malta, the Moroccan Labor Union, the Mongolian trade unions, the National Commission for the Introduction of Production Councils of Mozamibque, the National Workers Union of Namibia, the Nigerian Labor Congress, the Norwegian trade unions, the Palestinian Trade Union Federation, the Dutch Trade Union Federation, the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers, the Trade Union Revolutionary Federation of San Salvador, the Confederation of Labor of San Marino, the National Confederation of Workers of Senegal, the Sri Lanka Federation of Labor, the Swedish trade Unions, the Trade Union Federation of Switzerland, the General Federation of Labor of Tanzania, the CSSR trade unions, the Tunisian General Labor Union, the Soviet trade unions, the National Convention of Workers of Uruguay, the National Workers' Union of Zaire, the Trade Union Congress of Zambia, the Trade Union Congress of Zimbabwe, the International Labor Organization, the World Trade Union Confederation, the World Trade Union Federation, and the African Trade Union Unity. Each name was followed by applause.

Spiljak expressed thanks to the following trade union organizations which have sent greetings to the congress: The General Trade Union Federation of Somalia, the Pakistani General Federation of Trade Unions, the Trade Union Federation of Vietnam, the National Commission for the Formation of a Unified Workers' Central of Brazil, the Union of Latin American Workers, the Finnish Employees' Confederation, the International Labour Bureau and the Union of Mechanical and Space Industry Workers of the United States and Canada.

Spiljak also greeted the media representatives, and proposed the following agenda which was adopted without dissension:

"1 — Adoption of the rules of procedure of the ninth congress.

"2 — Election of working bodies of the congress.

"3 — Verification of delegates' powers.

"4 -- Report on the activities of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation and the work of the Central Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation between the eighth and the ninth congresses of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

"5 -- Report of the Control Commission.

"6 -- Report by the president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Central Council.

"7 -- Election of working presidiums, chairmen and rapporteurs in congress commissions.

"8 -- Discussions of the reports, the proposed resolution and the proposed amendments to the statue of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

"9 -- Adoption of the reports on the work of the commissions of the Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

"10 -- Adoption of the resolution by the Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

"11 -- Adoption of the amendments to the statute of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

"12 -- Adoption of a decision on holding the 10th Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

"13 -- Verification of the elections of the organs of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation."

Spiljak led the congress briskly through the first five points on the agenda. The rules of procedure were adopted, working bodies elected, reports on the trade union activities and by the Control Commission taken as read and adopted without discussion. At 0937 GMT, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Central Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, began reading his speech. He finished at 1055 GMT, and Mika Spiljak granted an intermission of the session.

Brezhnev Death Announced

LD111050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Those taking part in the Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation observed a minute's silence in honor of the late Leonid Brezhnev, head of the Soviet state and party. The first chairman of the congress Mika Spiljak, said that Brezhnev's death is a great loss for the Soviet party, people and state. He also recalled that Brezhnev, together with Tito, contributed to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two states and parties.

The congress was informed that the council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation has sent a telegram of condolences to the Soviet Trade Union Federation.

RELJIC REPORTS 'GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION'

LD162042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 16 (TANJUG) -- In spite of acute economic difficulties, Yugoslavia is able to meet the population demand for the supply of flour, edible oil, sugar, meat, milk, medicaments, detergents, fuels and certain other indispensable products.

The above was stated today, Tuesday at the Yugoslav Assembly by Luka Reljic, federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs. He added that this is still more so because this year Yugoslavia has had very good agricultural production, and even record-high out turns of certain crops, such as cereals and autumn fruits. Reljic said that citizens both understand and are ready to accept a shortage of those items whose supply calls for greater foreign-currency resources. This pertains for example to petroleum derivatives, coffee and citrus fruit.

Reljic today announced that the federal government is to pass additional measures aimed at quelling down upward trends in capital investment, personal general, and common spending categories. Reljic maintained that also necessary are additional measures and activities aimed at increasing production above all export-designed items energy, metals, basic chemicals, and foods all based on the domestic raw materials.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY VIEWS FALL AGRICULTURAL WORK

AU101708 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 82 p 4

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 8 Nov -- As of 1 November, Kosovo farmers carried out fall sowing on 91 percent of the planned area, or on 106,110 hectares of land. The social sector of agriculture fulfilled 98 percent of the plan and private farmers 90 percent. The latter carried out sowing on 89,991 hectares of land.

This is the first time that the Kosovo completed so much sowing in the most favorable period which lasts until 1 November. At its session today, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo (Predrag Cuckic presided) expressed thanks to all who worked on the fall sowing. The Presidency also concluded that all planned work must be carried out, despite the longstanding drought which makes sowing difficult.

At the session, Aleksander Vasic, president of the Kosovo Committee for Agriculture and Forestry, said that 14,000 tons of high quality wheat seed, or 100 percent more than last year, were used for the fall sowing this year. The Presidency also noted that 3.88 billion dinars of the 4.23 billion dinars requested were provided for this year's purchase of wheat and for the fall sowing. It also pointed to the need to continue with activities, particularly in contracting the production of sugar beets, sunflower seed and tobacco. The purchase of wheat must also continue because only 35,000 tons of the planned 90,000 tons were purchased thus far.